PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,938—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
P.L.AUSTRALIA	6801	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
P.L. INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.L.PENINSULAR	7237	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
P.L.OCEANA	6603	E. Steward	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
P.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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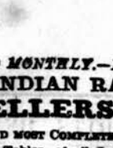
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,212	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,700	12th March.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND FOREIGN, at current rates.
GUIDES supplied gratis, and general information given.
—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

[redacted]ADEN, GERMANY,
[redacted]ION VILLA FRANK,
[redacted]EGGSTRASSE, 3
[redacted]NISHED ROOMS, excellent [redacted], thermal and other. House stands in [redacted]within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. [redacted]angements made with Families for Summer.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th March, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Gwadur, Bushire, Fao, and Buarah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 11th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,949 tons, about 6th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer 5,264	On or about the 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1897. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE..... 1st April, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 4, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	12th March.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA ANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 12th January, 1897.

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JUST ARRIVED,
Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated.
Per Bottle, Annas 12.
SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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BY M. HORACE HAYES, F. R. C. V. S.

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Mrs. Temple Wright aims at a refinement sufficiently simple to be within the reach of every household —*Bombay Gazette.*

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SHOULD INSPECT OUR SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCK OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

GLADSTONE BAGS, HAND BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
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RUGS, MAUDS,
DECK CHAIRS, &c., &c.

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WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

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LATEST NOVELTIES.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES,
IN
STERLING SILVER WARE.

		Rs.	a.
Silver	Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks from	56	0
"	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips	85	0
"	Spirit Cigar Lighters, Tea Pot Shape	35	0
"	Peg Measure, Beautifully Engraved	33	0
"	Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted	75	0
"	Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars	80	0
"	" 5 Cigars	105	0
"	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2½in. Rs. 23, 2½in.	27	0
"	3in. " "	38	0
"	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case	30	0
"	Match Box	25	0
"	Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other	110	0
"	Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case	250	0
"	Circular-shaped Tobacco Box	50	0
"	Whist Markers	110	0
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"	Serviette Rings cased in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 36, and	42	0
"	Card Case for Ladies, Memo. Tablet and Pencil	100	0
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"	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts	45	0
"	" Fluted for Perfume Rs. 38 and	60	0
"	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter	150	0
"	Do. Do. Do. 6in. high, 3in. diameter.		
"	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom Rs. 36 and	60	0
"	Handle Curling Tongs	34	0
"	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle	70	0
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"	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches	32	0
"	Christening Mugs Rs. 32 and	55	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair	48	0
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"	Salt Cellars and Spoons, set of 4	50	0
"	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case	130	0
"	Pap Bowl and Spoon	140	0
"	Presentation Trowels	130	0
"	Pair Fish Carvers	99	0
"	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers	130	0
"	Inkstand with two Bottles Rs. 159 and	205	0
"	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray Rs.	1,200	0

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash. Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. "	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. "	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. "	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. "	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. "	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. "	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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THE following AUSTRALIAN TINNED MEATS can be strongly recommended, especially for use in the districts, or in Bombay by those whose Cooks have yielded to the present panic. They are ready cooked ; are fresh, sound and of excellent flavour.

REDUCED PRICES.

ROAST MUTTON	per tin	0 9	SPICED MUTTON per tin 0 9
BOILED do.	"	0 9	RUMP STEAK AND ONIONS " 0 9
CORNED do.	"	0 9	

Per Doz. Tins Assorted, Rs. 6-0.

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THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.
TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.
An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.
Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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PLAGUE AND ÆRATED WATERS.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE

That all BOTTLES used in our Factory are treated with a powerful antiseptic solution during the washing process, and are rendered perfectly sterile before filling.

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Application to

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When most people have colds, and are looking out for a remedy.

Why not tell them about the best you know of ?

Cures Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and is invaluable in all lung troubles. Syrup, Re. 1 per bottle. Lozenges, As. 8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONEY commands the best of everything, and money
SAVED in buying medicine
IS just as good as that
EARNED by a day's work. Nothing is better than we sell and you SAVE MONEY.

KEMP & CO., LD., CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

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THE ANCHOR LINE'S. S. "ASIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 4th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at 12 noon, on the 22nd March, 1897, for the FEED for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the Rate per month for each Horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed, and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, March 1, 1897.

WANTED,

THREE-QUARTERS [¾] Mile second-hand RAILS of Light Portable Section suitable to Quarry Sidings.

Apply stating price and giving particulars as to weight and section of rail to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Bezvada-Madras Railway, Madras.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
5, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

2. To do the same in English and Guserati or Marathi. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 256 BAGS JOWARI.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mandvi Bunder, near the Babdevie Temple, on the ground floor of the house of Motibai, widow of Gopal Ramjee, by order of Dwarkadas Vrusonjee, and on account and at the risk of Shengapa Dasi Mahalingapa Kotiwalla, of Belgaum.

255 bags jowari.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and neat substantial-made blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet, toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, Singer's sewing machine on stand, strong-built victoria, one handsome and fast silver-grey horse and one mare, both going in single harness and two sets of nearly new single harness, incandescent gas chandelier and bracelet lamps, real Brussels' carpets, large size stove with water boiler and utensils, pigeons, geese, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, perambulator, etc., the property of A. MAHLER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B. The victoria and horses will be sold at 2 p.m., and the Garden at 4 p.m.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following.—

The property of Mr. C. H. Slater, consisting of sofas, cushion chairs and easy chairs, sideboard, dining table, whatnos, cabinets, clothes and gown presses, single and double cots, Hinks' lamps, glassware, crockery table ornaments.

5 English-made single and double door iron safes by Triston and Co.

1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand light victoria.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand officer shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 40, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome substantial made teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of Lt. Col. THATCHER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sea View Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, Hinks' and Ditmars' lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of MARTIN COHEN, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, plated ware, kerosene table hanging and wall lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, incandescent-oil table and wall lamps, engravings, fancy table ornaments, etc., property of F. FARLOW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th March, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 powerful C. B. horse, 14-2, 5 years old, broken to harness and saddle, very quiet.
1 handsome grey waler mare, 15 hands, goes in single and double harness, also broken to saddle.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

1 grey Arab horse, 14-3 high, about 8 years old, thoroughly broke to harness.

The property of Major ELWES, R.A.—
1 bay Arab horse, 14-1, aged, trained charger, sound.
1 handsome strong-built dog-cart in very good order.
1 set of brass-mounted harness, almost new.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co., Ld., the mortgagors, the following valuable vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, containing by admeasurement 16,196 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the said Road, on the south partly by the property of the representative of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Vacha-Ghandi, deceased, and partly by the seashore, on the west by the seashore, and on the north by the property described in the will of Framjee Cowasjee Mankar as the northern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, which said piece of land forms part of that numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 48, new Survey No. 7141.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SWISS STORES.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Singer and Co., a large quantity of Swiss and French oilmanstores, consisting of very old and superior cherry, peach, apricot, champagne and other brandy, wines, glasses, liqueurs, perfumery, syrup, toilette water, chocolate, soaps, hair brushes, combs, cocoa, cigars and cigarettes, salt, mother o'pearl ornaments, fittings and furniture, show cases, iron fireproof safe, gold and silver jewellery, carks and capsules, cheese, ham, a collection of postage stamps, etc., etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, pictures, piano, horses, carriages, etc., the property of Surgeon Colonel D. HUGHES.

Catalogues will be published four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th March, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon,

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. — GORDHUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,

C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.
FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT TO THE CUSTOMER.

OUR COMPANY is SELLING DIRECT to the customer, thus procuring for the latter a double economy, namely, the profit of the wholesale dealer, and the more considerable one of the retail dealer, amounting to from 8s. to £10 upon a single watch. Retail watch-dealers and jewellers, usually selling but a few watches daily, are forced to make an extraordinary profit upon each one sold in order to defray their general expenses.

We manufacture as our speciality only sterling silver or gold stem-winders (keyless watches).

The keyless mechanism of watches is one of the most important and useful inventions of modern times. Instead of fumbling in one's pockets to find the key, which when found is most always filled with dust—this of course being transferred to the watch—one has but to turn a knurled button fitted to the pendant (or ring) thus winding the watch and regulating the hands by the same means.

Our watches are everywhere recognised to be the best in the market, surpassing all others by the precision of their movements as well as by their economy and cheapness.

Our factory, since its foundation in 1832, has acquired a world-wide reputation, and obtained the highest awards from all the important Exhibitions. No watch leaves our factory without having been carefully examined and verified, thus being ready for immediate use. Each one is put up in an elegant silk-lined case and accompanied by a warranty for three years.

The buyer may return any of our watches within six months should the latter not afford him the most complete satisfaction.

All articles sold are delivered post free and Custom duty paid to any part of the world, thus without the slightest trouble or formality to the receiver.

All repairs during the 3 years of guarantee are executed gratuitously, if the watch be forwarded to our London office.

The following are cash prices without discount:—

A. Stem-winder sterling silver, hall marked, Rs. 10
jewelled in 6 actions, crystal glass, a strong and durable watch ... ...

AA. The same with double silver case (Hunter), elegantly engraved 15

B. Gold-stem-winder, hall marked, strong keyless action, jewelled in 20 actions, with gold or steel hands small, second dial, engraved in beautiful designs, engine-turned or plain polished, with monogram, initials, arms, etc 30

BB. The same as B, with strong double gold case, an excellent and very elegant timekeeper ... 55

C. Royal chronograph, 18 carat gold, most superior keyless movement of the most accurate workmanship, and one of the best wear-resisting watches 65

CC. The same watch with double and extra strong case, 18 carat gold, artistically engraved, engine-turned or plain polished, with monograms, initials, etc. 100

D. Imperial calendar chronometer, 18 carat gold, indicating the day, the week, the month, and date of month, jewelled in 18 actions, with all the latest improvements and inventions, one of the best and most magnificent watches manufactured, such as are never sold by retail dealers for less than £25... 160

All our watches are manufactured in 2 different sizes, large and small (for gentlemen and ladies), without difference of price.

Old watches, old gold and silver will be taken in payment at the highest value if forwarded by parcel post to our address.

Remittances may be made either by Postal Order, Cheque Bank Notes (postage stamps for small amounts) of any country, in registered letter.

It is our aim to give the utmost possible satisfaction to our clients, knowing this to be the best advertisement for our products, and all who have once entered into business relations with us gladly recommend us to their friends and acquaintances.

Address for letters and orders.

MORSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
7, Red Lion Court,
London, E. C.

☞ Wanted at once, in every locality, an intelligent person to act as our Agent. No special knowledge required, and without interfering with present occupation. Highest salary and commission. An excellent opportunity for a capable young man or lady.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).

Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

INSURANCES.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C.I.E., (CHAIRMAN).
HON'BLE MR. ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.
CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, Esq.
D. GOSTLING, Esq.
E. F. ALLUM, Esq., (*ex-officio.*)

Intending Assurers are invited to COMPARE the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" with those of any other Company.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES
OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Absolute Security.
New and Improved Tables.
Very Low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, World-wide and Indisputable.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy-holders.
Protection from liability of Partnership.
Surrender Values in cash or Free Policy.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.
Policy-holders can appoint their own Directors and thus have a voice in its Management. This concession is not allowed by any other Company.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

28, Apollo Street.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

BEYNON AND CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "run," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens £2,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THOMAS COOK & SON,
BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone all necessary arrangements for receiving and dispatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, issuing Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
W. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	[illegible]O.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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CONTENTS.
VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
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3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Ela.
10. The Lodestone Mountain —Creta.
11. 'Maywns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
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16. Divine Names in Lat.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 0-23m., 0-48a. Low water, 6-22m., 6-23a.
Gymkhana Marryat Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup competition, third round.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Rajapuri, Kavari, Courtandum, and Kerbela entered the dock yesterday and the steamer Chilka, left it on Wednesday and the steamer Dido, yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kola, Po, and Thames left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—Statement for February, 1897: Daily average attendance, 80; admissions 853. Prevailing diseases, fevers.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—Special address by the Revs. E. N. Thwaites and W. S. Standen (C.M.S.), at 5-45 p.m., (open to all) and 8-45 p.m.; (for young men only).

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by schedule 37, viz., 1s. 3d. per rupee.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be the usual handicap races on Saturday for yachts and ships' boat's entries for which will close at 4 p.m., to-day (Friday).

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—At the abovementioned dispensary, 4,829 patients were treated during the month of February last, of whom 2,593 were males, 1020 were females, and 1,216 were children. 77 minor cases of operations were performed.

DROWNED IN THE DOCK.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock, Duckyard road, Mazagon, on view of the body of Purshotum Vithal, a labourer, aged sixty years. About two o'clock, on Wednesday morning, deceased was employed in shoring up the steam-ship Nuddea in the British India Dock, and about a couple of hours afterwards his body was found floating on the surface of the water in the dock. From enquiries made by the police, it was ascertained that deceased had been subject to fits' and it was quite probable that, while at work, he must have been seized with a fit and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Annaji Oomaji, aged thirty-five years, a mill-hand, employed in the Bombay Cotton Mill, at Kala Chowkey road. About 9 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the deceased, while at work in the mill, had his right hand accidentally caught in the water machinery, resulting in the arm and hand being severely mangled. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated. He never rallied and died in the evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DEPARTURE OF DIVAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASHBHAI.—The ex-Divan of Baroda, Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai who has settled in our city since his retirement from the service of the Baroda State and taken an active part in various public movements, and who has done not a little service to the poor in connection with the Plague, when the epidemic made its appearance at Sauth Cruz left for Veraval port in the Junaghad State for a short change yesterday morning by Shepherd and Co's steamer. The Divan Bahadur intends to spend a few days at the port and then to proceed to Bhuj where he has been invited by H H the Rao to be present at the wedding of the heir apparent. A correspondent informs us that although the news of the departure was known only to his friends, several admirers repaired to the Bunder on the receipt of the news to wish *bon voyage* to the Divan. They were not allowed however to go near the steamer on account of the medical examination of passengers.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—About 1,500 men are working on relief-works in Bhavnagar, writes our correspondent.—Two apothecaries are engaged by the medical officer of the B.G.J.P. Railway. Each of them accompanies a passenger train and examines the passengers at almost all stations. At Wadhwan city up-trains are locked for the Government doctor to operate upon passengers on their arrival at Wadhwan junction.—The wheat crop is gathered and has proved ample for the local supply. In consequence prices have fallen.—The weather is not steady here at all. For two days cold wind swept over the city and made it very uncomfortable; now we experience warmth again about noon.—Some seven thousand people are gathered together at Junagad, the occasion being "Sivratri" fair, which took place on the 1st instant.—A Bunia was arrested here last week for having cut the nose of a woman, who was formerly in his keeping but lately left his protection, and went to reside with some one else.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—On the night of 27th ultimo, a gang of robbers made an attempt to rob a wealthy Marwari merchant of Bombay, who came here, with his followers, and is living in Shett Ratansi's garden at Kapoorbow on the Bhivandi road. The robbers were fired upon with blank cartridges by one of the followers of the merchant, and luckily this had the desired effect.—The Thana Municipality intend to make a new road from Jambli (via Kilagali), the centre of the bazaar to the Mulock market shortly.—There were two new plague cases and nine deaths on the 2nd instant. A sepoy employed to give information of the plague cases to the authorities is reported to have been severely beaten by men at Utalsar yesterday. Mr. Kharshedjee Byramjee Diwecha, the well-known Native doctor of Thana, who was sent for by Mr. Bomanjee Cooper, of Bombay, in order to attend the Parsee patients in the plague hospital, (Mr. Framjee Patel's buildings), at Khatwari, No. 1 Lane, succeeded in curing 75 plague cases during February.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—271 cases whisky, etc., Jamsetjee Framjee: 33 cases whisky and 14 cases rum, D D Baria; 58 cases whisky and 20 cases wine, D Dadabhoy.
Falkland s—1 hogshead wine, P C Shroff and Sons.
Clan Drummond s—1 case whisky, B Smyth and Co.
City of London s—15 cases whisky, D P Batha and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—5 cases plate glass, Esmaljee Tajbhoy.
Britannia s—14 crates earthenware, Fazill Noormahomed Tanawalla.

FROM LONDON.

Hambleton s—10 cases medicine, D Chothia and Co.
Clydesdale s—13 cases medicine, N Powell and Co; 15 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—5 cases glassware, R N Currance and Co; 38 cases glassware, R Dinar.

FROM VENICE.

India s—5 cases glassbeads, D P Batha and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, MARCH 5.
8-30 p.m.—Litany of Penitence and Address.

OLD Bow-street Police station is being demolished fast. Is grim old porticos and dust covered windows still present a stern front to the modern and sprightly-looking Floral Hall on the other side of the road, but it is being attacked in the rear by demolishers, and stone by stone the front is being reached, and will meet the same fate as the building at the rear. A large wharehouse will be erected on its site, which belongs to the Duke of Bedford. When the new police-station at Bow-street was built—some fifteen years ago—the building now being demolished was used as a kind of barracks for single policemen. About Twelve months ago the lease fell in. The old charge room is now filled with lumber; the dock in which the prisoner stood has disappeared; the cells as black as night, and each iron-lined cell door covered with rust, are not yet demolished. Gaoler White going over them yesterday, with a Bow-street reporter, saw some rusty keys hanging to an old gass bracket. He exclaimed "Ah! here are the oldkeys," and told how, in the "good old times," when Seven Dials was Seven Dials, and Drury Lane Drury Lane, he had seen in the passage adjoining these oldcells, as many as a dozen men, on a Saturday night, waiting for the doctor to stitch up the wounds sustained in one of the many riots which took place in that district when he was a young constable. "Many a time," said he, "I and others have had to take the boots from men who were kicking the doors and keeping the other prisoners awake." In a woman's cell, a large metal plate on the wall bears letters indicating that it divides the parishes of St. Paul's, Coventgarden, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE are naturally subjects of interest for every young girl. The chief ambition is to have a rich husband and an extensive establishment, but her ideas become greatly modified as her experience of the world grows more matured. At last she settles down to the conviction that riches do not mean happiness, and she determines to be content with true worth, even if allied to comparative poverty. When she comes to this frame of mind she makes herself worthy to be a true helpmate to the man of her choice. Her first duty is to obtain the blessing of sound health; Holloway's Pills will give all that is required in this direction if they are taken with regularity.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

FAMINE AND DACOITY.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHAGU WALAD GOVINDA.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, in December last, convicted him of dacoity and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The appellant and sixteen others were charged with dacoity. The complainant Sambhu, a wain of the village of Dhotra, stated that, on the 28th October, he was returning home with his servant Narsu from the fields, when he noticed that a disturbance was taking place in the village. He ran to his house and saw that there was a loot going on. Three of the dacoits were standing outside the house, armed with sticks and stones. One of them seized him to prevent is going in. He struggled and was hit on the head. He picked up stone and hit one of the dacoits on the head with it. Three of them thereupon hit him and knocked him down. His servant Narsu, who tried to rescue him, was hit on the head and knocked down unconscious. He was then compelled by the threats of the accused to show where his cellar was. It was opened by three of the dacoits, and the grain from there and from the bins in the yard was carried off in sacks and blankets. This went on until his nephew arrived with the patel. The complaint was corroborated by his nephew Dagdu, who, said that he was in the shop when the accused arrived with sticks and stones and ordered him out. The accused all went away when the patel came, but one of the dacoits carried off a bag of grain in front of the patel, and in spite of his order to the contrary. A similar account was given by the complainant's brother, who was asleep when the accused arrived. He was made to sit by the sopa, where he had been sleeping, and three of the dacoits were placed as a guard over him, while the others took the grain. The complainant went to Barsi the same evening with Narsea, and gave information to the police. Narsee was treated for his scalp wounds in the hospital. The police arrived the next day, and the jamadar found the house of the complainant strewn with grain, the corn bins empty and overturned, and the cellar evidently broken open. The houses of the accused were searched, and grain similar to that stolen was found in several of them. In spite of the overwhelming evidence, the Sessions Judge said he could not believe the story of the accused that four of them were buying grain, and that all that happened was a dispute as to the price. This did not account for the breaking open of the cellar and the wounds inflicted on complainant and Narsu. The patel gave evidence in support of this story, but the Sessions Judge had no doubt he was perjuring himself to protect his fellow-villagers. The Sessions Judge found the fact of the dacoity proved, and the only question was as to the identification of the accused. Mr. Pratt, after going through the evidence, found the appellant and five others guilty, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment one year each; and ordered the rest of the accused to be discharged.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

DIFFICULTY OF A LESSEE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EXODUS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, the Chief Judge.)

HOORBAI VS. RUTTONJI CAWASJI KHARADI.

MR. DARASHAH, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; while the defendant was represented by Mr. Bumonji Mehta, pleader.

Claim Rs. 890, being the amount of rent of three chawls, situated at Parel and Chinchpoogly, belonging to the plaintiff and which had been sublet to the defendant under a contract at Rs. 150 per month for each chawl.

Mr. Mehta on behalf of the defendant, admitted the debt and applied for instalment on the ground that all the tenants of the chawls had vacated the buildings, locked their rooms and left Bombay for their native places on account of the scare, and the defendant had been in consequence unable to recover the rent of the chawls. The defendant had been very regular all throughout in making payment of the rents to the plaintiff; but as the tenants had left on account of the plague, his client had been put to great difficulty in recovering the rents due from them, and hence the suit. On the 25th ultimo a similar case was filed against the defendant, when his Honour the Fifth Judge, on his (pleader's) application made an order, directing the defendant to pay Rs. 80 within a week and the balance by instalments of Rs. 50 a month. Under the circumstances the pleader applied that the present amount might also be made payable by Rs. 40 a month.

His Honour inquired as to when the contract of tenancy would expire.

Mr. Mehta replied that the contract would come to an end in two or three months.

Mr. Darashah, on behalf of the plaintiff, opposed the application, contending that there was no difficulty for the defendant to pay the amount at once as he (defendant) got Rs. 150 every month as rent from the tenants. If the defendant wished the plaintiff was willing to relieve him of his liability provided he gave up the possession of the chawls.

Mr. Mehta after consulting his client agreed to give up the possession of the chawls if plaintiff wanted it on that day.

By consent of the parties the Chief Judge passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 890, and made the amount payable by four equal monthly instalments; and the possession of the chawls, as agreed by the parties, was to be given to the plaintiff from the 3rd instant.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR F. PEEL, R. E. on return from leave, is posted to the Bengal Command, Military Works Department.

SECOND LIEUTENANT G. V. CLARKE, 18th Hussars, comes out to join his regiment with a draft of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

THE following Officers of Royal Engineers come out to India for duty:—Lieutenant H. Wood, Second-Lieutenant R. J. G. Fraser, A. Brough, and B. J. Haslam.

MAJOR A. G. HUNTER-WESTON, R. E. on the expiration of the special duty on which he has been employed in Egypt, is reposted to the Indian Establishment.

LIEUTENANTS G. T. SCOTT, H. Biddulph, H. F. E. Freeland, J. L. Meyer and M. R. Elles, Royal Engineers, have been transferred temporarily to the P. W. D. for famine relief works in Bengal.

THE following Officers of the Army Medical Staff who have been detailed for service in this country, are posted to the commands specified:—Bengal Command.—Surgeon-Major D. O'Sullivan, vice Surgeon-Major H. L. Battersby, tour-expired. Surgeon-Major T. E. Noding, vice Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Anthonisz, tour-expired. Madras Command.—Surgeon-Colonel N. B. Major, appointed an Administrative Medical Officer, vice Surgeon-Colonel H. S. Muir, promoted.

AN "Indian Officer" abroad writes to us:—"I have just read your comments in the issue of January 10th on the new pattern helmet. Whatever the shape and whatever the material of which the new helmet is to be made, let us, at any rate, endeavour to get the present white helmet with its khaki cover abolished, and a good drab coloured helmet suitable for all service introduced in its place. The khaki cover when gathered in and tied on the inside of the brim often interferes with the sight, and somehow seems to make the helmet hot and uncomfortable, while it is a slovenly and unsightly thing at the best. Why should we not have one general service helmet which could be worn with all dress and both in cantonments and on service."

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 5.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

To speak to the minutes of Decree,

909—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Payne G and S, and Framjee M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

For Judgment.

934—Craigie L and O—Arawayal Sabapathy Moodeliar vs Kurmally Joosub and another—Hiralal M and M.

To be mentioned.

930—Craigie L and O—Tohmas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

942—Payne G and S—Hormusjee Aderjee vs Damoder Ruttonsey—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary Suit.

24-93—K D Shroff—Alexander Williams vs Amina Khonem—J Peace.

LORD DUFFERIN, when Viceroy of Canada in the seventies, was known as an enthusiastic snowshoer, and it seems he has not lost his admiration of the pastime, for, replying to a communication recently sent him by the present president of the Alexandria Snowshoe Club, his Lordship writes:—"Twenty years may have told upon the activity of some of the snowshoers, but for myself I feel that if I had a pair of snowshoes on my feet I should at once throw off the burthen of my years, which are probably more than those even of my oldest colleague in the club. Pray remember me most kindly to your associates, and tell them that I cherish as warmly as ever my delight in all forms of Canadian sport."

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY AT BYCULLA.

HIS REASONS FOR RESIGNATION.

THE Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay presided at the annual prize distribution to the pupils of the Bombay Education Society, and in the course of the proceedings, said that happily school prize-givings in Bombay were neither few nor far between, schools being numerous, and each one trying to mark its yearly progress by such an event, and also to give its pupils what has been said to be the most triumphant sense of success that ever comes to any one in life, the reception of a school prize in public. This being so, he could not hope to find anything original to say on such an occasion—unless it were in that sense in which Mr. Ruskin says that the only originality which is worth anything is sincerity—speaking from the heart, and so securing that the words said represent the very personality of the person saying them—in which sense anything that he had to say about the Bombay Education Society must possess originality enough. With this preface he would pass to very old facts indeed, indicating the services which the Society had rendered to the European community of the Presidency. He should confine himself to the period now over twenty years, covered by his personal acquaintance with the society and its school. During that time upon an average about eighty young people had left the schools yearly to commence the struggle of life. Supposing that one-fourth of those left the schools before completing their full time there, that left a total of about twelve hundred who must have left, taking with them all that it was in the power of the society to do for them—twelve hundred of that class who in India stood notoriously at the greatest disadvantage for rising to the standard which was expected of them. They had to keep up the reputation of their race in India, to show what English people and Christians could be among heathen surroundings, while yet belonging to homes where the parents, however good their will, were unable to give their children those advantages, without which they could not be expected to hand on unimpaired to others the traditions which we, as Englishmen, desired to see maintained by the poorest of our countrymen here. Of these twelve hundred, perhaps, on in every fifty came from a home where money could be raised to pay in full what he cost the society. And even those sixty or so could certainly never have received a like education for the same cost had not the society been prepared to provide the plant and the personnel of a large educational establishment. Of the remainder, about one in sixteen paid half of his own expenses, while the rest nearly one thousand in number, after all these deductions, had contributed either nothing at all or only a nominal sum towards their own expenses—the number who paid nothing being, to those who paid a nominal amount, as about three to one.

WHAT THE SOCIETY HAD DONE.

The nett result of all this was that in about twenty years the Society had provided some one thousand starts in life for nothing or for a nominal payment, and over two hundred more for a very small payment, without saying anything about those other children who had been in its schools for a shorter time, and passed away without receiving all that it could do for them. If it was remembered that the total European population of the Presidency, including troops, did not get any where near six figures, this must be regarded as a most substantial contribution to its well being. But how were the children now in the schools responding to what was being done for them. He found, first, in the report of the Government Inspector, one word which he had read with immense satisfaction—the word 'usual,' or some equivalent phrase recurring again and again. The Inspector did not simply say that the schools were in excellent working order, but that they were in their usual excellent working order, not only that the drill was excellent, but that it continued to be excellent, not only that girl recited their poetry well, but that they maintained their reputation for reciting it well. These phrases showed that the tradition of the schools was what it ought to be, that boys or girls, on first joining, found an incentive to well doing in the sense that much was expected of them, that they must do on honour to keep up the character of their class, that the doing of their duty was made easy for them by the sense that those about them were doing it. Again, the Acting Archdeacon, a former Secretary, and deeply interested in the society, had used an expression which told the happiest tale of how work was done in the schools. He spoke of the "bright eagerness" of the answering in some of the Scripture classes—a phrase which indicated that lessons were not only known, but entered into with hearty zest and enjoyment. Turning to the children, he went on—"Remember, children, that as long as we here of "bright eagerness" in your answering, so long we shall feel sure that you are doing well in all ways, as this means that your hearts are in your duty." He could remember, he said, but would not recall, words of very different import, which had once been used in a report of the school, and the change was something to do one's heart good. Surely these features of the reports led to the inevitable conclusion that those who were at the head of both schools, and also the staff, who worked under them, were giving to the Society that which no salaries could purchase work done "as ever in their great Taskmaster's Eye," conscientious, hearty endeavours for the welfare of the children committed to them.

THE EDUCATIONAL SPIRIT.

When the speaker had been in England a few years ago, choosing a school for his own boys, he had been delighted to find how many educationists were at work there, to whom education was not so much a profession as a passion—whose whole heart and soul was so thrown into their work that in the promotion of the well-being of those under them they found the whole interest of their lives, and the whole consummation of their careers. Might we not hope that the Bombay Education Society was being served somewhat in that spirit? There were others, about whom he must say a word before he sat down—those who gave so mush of their time and thought freely to the service of the schools in work on the committee. The Society had been fortunate enough to have friends, some of whom had given their time once a fortnight to such work, year in, year out, over a term which exceeded the official life time of most Bombay residents. And it was only one who had worked with them—though he had not borne the burden and heat of the day as they had done—who could appreciate the sacrifices which this entailed, coming as it did, at the end of a long day's professional work. In conclusion, while he had not of late years been as conversant with the schools as he could have desired, he yet was able to see a vast change for the better in all those external signs by which the morals of a school can be so well judged—increased alacrity, brightness, cheeriness, and straight-forwardness among the children. The progress in this respect in the last twenty years was something on which the Society might be most warmly congratulated.

FRANK EGOTISM.

In response to the vote of thanks, the Bishop said that he must ask the indulgence of those present, if, in thanking them for the kind expression of their feeling, he went to indulge in a few minutes of frank egotism. When a man was resigning a post like the Bishopric of Bombay, people had a right to know what were his reasons for leaving them. And as this might be his last opportunity of delivering himself in the presence of reporters, he wished to use it for letting the Diocese know why he was resigning the charge over it. It could be summed up in a very few words. Some people had been inclined to say—any official who has earned his pension has a perfect right to go and enjoy it in England. Others—the Bishop has a family growing up, and it is quite right that he should go and render to them himself the services which no one else can do to them. He could assure them that, apart from a different reason altogether, neither of these two considerations would ever have weighed with him for a moment to sever his connection with the Diocese that he loved. The one thing which was taking him away was simply weariness of brain, rendering it impossible for him to do justice to his work. Other officials, who came to India from Europe, were supposed to require one-fourth and rather more of the service allowed them for furlough in order to keep them physically fit for their work, and this with privilege leave in addition.

A BISHOP LEAVE

If a Bishop took all the leave that he could get—furlough and sick leave, for he gets no privilege leave at all—he was able to spend about one seventh of his time out of India. And so it had come about that he had never been able to get such a share of English air as was needed to keep him physically fit for that mental concentration, without which work like his could not be done. Over a year and a-half ago he had come to the conclusion, therefore, that the best service that he could do to the Diocese was shortly to set a term to his connection with it. The decision was arrived almost unwillingly. But when it came to finding this—that from about April to November in each year he never knew what it was to be able to bring his brain to bear satisfactorily on work for two hours on any one day, it was time to think about a change for the Diocese. What made it hard to go was the kindness—invariable of late years at any rate—with which he was surrounded on every hand. He had often been utterly ashamed at finding how determined everyone was to interpret all that he said and did in the best sense that it would bear; how the work that he was attempting was rated far beyond its merits; how the kindness of friends and the forbearance of the Diocese led people to look only at the little done, and to forget the vast undone; how the highest of motives alone were assigned, where his own heart had often told him how mixed they were. He was about to leave them with the delightful feeling that if he had any enemies they had kept their enmity very dark, while he had been surrounded with the most delightful expressions of friendship that any man could desire. All these things being so, he was going to break his connection with the Diocese, assured that the time had come when a younger man's fresh energies would be of far more service to it than his own jaded experience.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 4TH OF MARCH, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is ob

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

THE Indian Council made no allotments whatever out of the 40 lakhs of Bills offered yesterday; but extra sales are reported through Reuter of 6¾ lakhs of Bills on Calcutta, ¾ lakh on Bombay, and a lakh on Madras, at 1s. 3d.; and of 5 lakhs, 3 lakhs, and 3 lakhs on the three Presidencies, respectively, of Wire Transfers, at 1s. 3 3-32d.—these prices showing a decline of 1-32d. both on the Bills, and Transfers from the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rates, and of 3-32d. in the case of the former, and 1-32d. in the latter from the highest rates obtained for the extra allotments made on the same day. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2¾d. per rupee.

Prices of Consols in London and French Rentes in Paris remained at 112 *ex div.*; and 102¾, respectively; but Indian Sterling Loan in London was ¼ per cent. lower, at 117. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1-8th, to 1½ per cent., making it the same as that on Indian Bank Paper. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th. lower at £62 7-16. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 29 3/8d. per oz.; and in New York, also the metal was unaltered in value with demand Exchange on London as before.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 38½s per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; Brown Rapeseed at 37½s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, same shipment to the same ports; and linseed at 33½s. per 426 lbs., new contract, business done via Canal, March-April Shipment to Dunkirk. Tone of the market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, all round, again last evening, with all spot and arrival, prices unchanged. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians, Imports 8,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was again 1-16 cent lower at 7 5-16; and June Turures further declined 4 points, to 7·11 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals and those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts...	10,000	13,000	15,000
Four days' do. ...	60,000	59,000	85,000
Since 1st Sept. 1896 ...	5,93,000	4,405,000	6,995,000

There has been but little doing in Cotton here to-day and prices have remained on the previous level. Japan is repected to have taken 1,000 bales; and European exporters 4 to 500 bales of ready stuff.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged, with no business of importance passing for shippers' account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	19,414 bales.
Wheat	251 cwts.
Linseed	1,413 "
Rapeseed	556 "
Gingellyseed	1,214 "
Rice	23,053 "

MONEY.—In view of the increasing quietude of the market the directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced their rates two per cent. at their Board meeting this afternoon, making the minimum 10 per cent., it having stood at 12 per cent. for about a month.

EXCHANGE opened firm, but somewhat unsettled, at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 3 5-32d. and 1s. 3 3-16d.; and Bank Paper meantime rose to 1s. 3 1-16d. for the mail, and to 1s. 3d. for March delivery at which a fair amount of business was also done, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-16d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3⅜d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-16d. "
Francs do.	1·50½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100 3/8 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 100⅜ for the settlement on the 30th instant; but there was nothing doing, and rates eventually fell to 100 5-16 and 100¼ in the two positions, respectively, with 97½, nominal, quoted for 3 per Cents.

FREIGHTS have been quiet, with previous rates quoted; but no business worth reporting has transpired to-day.

SHARES.—The Bazaar remains closed and quotations are nominal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-16
Bar Silver	29 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo left here at 10 a.m., to-day.

The Messageries Maritime Co.'s steamer Yang Tse left Aden, for Bombay, on Thursday the 4th instant, at noon and she is expected here on Wednesday the 10th instant at day light.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh

Cable Assab Massauah, interrupted. Telegrams between Assab and Massauah are transported by boat.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted, within the British frontier, between Mandalay and Katha.

Owing to temporary interruption, of the Eastern Telegraph Company's land lines, English and American telegrams from India an. Far East are being directed via Teheran.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 4th March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	4	2	48 p.m.	..	29
Suez	4	8	35 a.m.	1	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 4th March, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	11	..	1
" Karachi	..	25	..	5
" Madras	..	29	..	3

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	86,000	1,85,000	4,000	2,76,000
Or per mile of Railway	187	403		599
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	6,54,823	10,92,117	22,017	17,68,957
Total for 7 weeks ...	7,40,823	12,78,117	26,017	20,44,957
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,12,168	2,47,792	2,253	3,62,213
Per mile of Ry do.	243	538	5	786
Total to corresponding date do.	8,42,887	17,72,342	27,121	26,42,350

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 86,213
Ditto to date ..... " 5,97,393

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BINGHAM.—February 22, at Fyzabad, the wife of Lt.-Colonel K. H. Bing an, 13th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS.—February 25, at Ishapore, the wife of Captain C. A. Muspratt-Williams, R. A., of a son.

PENN.—February 21, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Rev. William C. Penny, of a son.

ROSE MEYER.—Februar , 21, at Balasore, the wife of Mr. E. G. Rose Meyer, of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department (Madras), of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1897.

ONE of the most hopeful symptoms of the general improvement in the situation is undoubtedly the greater readiness of those attacked by plague to allow themselves to be persuaded to go voluntarily to a hospital for treatment. While the dread of being compulsorily taken to a hospital continued, it was impossible to get more than twenty or twenty-five patients into the wards. Now there are nearly a hundred in the Arthur Road hospital and considerable numbers in the Parsee, the Jain, the Hindu, the Government House, Parel, the Port Trust, and the Sahebs' Servants' Hospitals. The Khojas have erected a hospital, and other Mahomedans are making arrangements for building one for their community. The disposition to conceal cases is diminishing, the chief inducement to that suicidal course—the dread of being compulsorily carried off to an unknown hospital and separated from kindred and friends—having begun to die out. Unfortunately the rumour that it is the intention of Government to revert to compulsory measures is already doing much to shake the growing feeling of confidence which has been the most powerful agency in filling the hospitals with willing patients. Already the number of persons leaving the city, which had sensibly decreased, are again becoming large. The returning passengers by rail and steamer who, a few days since outnumbered the departing, are perceptibly less. We hear on all hands that the disposition to resume business which was marked during the last two or three weeks, has been sensibly checked. No one of any practical experience of Bombay conditions approves of the proposal said to be under the consideration of Government, to adopt to Hong Kong methods and resort to compulsion regardless of consequences. A renewal of the panic would have as its first and inevitable result a renewal of the exodus that depleted the city in December and January, and brought nearly all business to a standstill. The second result would infallibly be the diffusion of the plague throughout the Presidency, and thence throughout all India. It must not be forgotten that among the unforeseen results of a resort to "strong" measures in Hong Kong, was the headlong flight of a third of the population to the mainland, and the spreading of the plague broadcast in the Southern Provinces of China. The plague in Hong Kong was already declining when those crude measures were employed with very qualified success. They did not prevent the recurrence of plague in a worse form the following year and in 1896. No competent judge will venture to assert that any one measure will certainly stamp out the plague; only empirics and charlatans will proffer pills to cure an earthquake, and most specialists are of opinion that the plague fungus is in and of the earth. With all respect be it said, two or three months' experience of the plague amongst Chinese coolies in Hong Kong cannot be regarded as a qualification for judging of the most efficacious means of combating plague amongst the various and utterly dissimilar races in this city. The Medical Officers and scientists who have for six months been employed in studying the plague in Bombay and who have already succeeded in reducing the mortality by one-third by cleansing measures and disinfection carried out with a sustained energy without parallel in any other city, have acquired an experience of the conditions to be encountered which the whole College of Physicians could not have attained in the twelve weeks spent in Hong Kong. Before the Government decide to take a step which they may have reason to regret, they should count the cost. This is not a time to take a leap in the dark, and be landed in chaos. Things are distinctly improving; why not let the improvement continue?

AN article in the *Century Magazine* shows what has been done in New York to sweep away the slums and let light and air into the dark spaces which were until quite recently "Dens of Death" and the breeding ground of every epidemic in that great city. Now that the Government stands pledged to abolish insanitary buildings and overcrowding in Bombay, and the foundations of a more healthful and more beautiful city are to be laid, it is well to take stock of what was accomplished only two years ago in the commercial capital of the New World. A general idea of the utterly intolerable conditions prevailing in New York before its sanitation was vigorously taken in hand, is conveyed in a sentence by a committee of the State Senate appointed to inquire into the effect of the fearful overcrowding and uncleanliness of the tenement houses in which three-fourths of the inhabitants lived, or rather died; "There are annually cut off from the population by disease and death enough human beings to people a city, and enough human labour to sustain it." To meet this state of things a Health Department was called into existence thirty years ago. The Department was regarded as a public enemy. Every obstruction was for years placed in its way by owners of property, by the courts, and even by the legislature. Public opinion, the magistrates, the Courts of Justice, and the State Legislature had to be educated by the terror of repeated epidemics, and the continuous pressure from the Health Department—very cautiously applied for fear of seeing its work undone—through the ignorant impatience of people who regarded any interference with their private right to be as filthy as they pleased, as an unwarrantable encroachment on human freedom. A beginning was made in the winter of 1867, when an order was issued prohibiting the owners of pigs from letting them forage at large in the public streets. When we occupied Mandalay in the cold weather of 1885 pigs were the scavengers of that Royal city; they roamed at large and took the crown of the causeway with good right, for they were the only Health Department provided under the regime of King Theebaw and his predecessors. One of the first manifestations of the higher civilisation was the sweeping of swine off the streets. The same fate overtook the thousands of dogs that enjoyed the freedom of the streets and bit whom they pleased without let or hindrance. In Surat recently when hundreds of mad dogs, supplemented by mad jackals, patrolled the streets, an order for their destruction was rendered nugatory by the promptitude with which certain Brahmans collected all the dogs they could lay hands on and conveyed them to the Pinjrapole where they were put promiscuously into the same enclosure. In due time they were let out, when naturally a good many of them proved to be suffering from rabies. A considerable number of persons died from hydrophobia—a fate which Mr. Heyland, of the District Police, only escaped by proceeding to Paris for treatment. To the present day it is found impossible to get rid of packs of pariah dogs which infest the more densely populated parts of the Native Town owing to the interest taken in their survival by certain sections of the Native public who set the police regulations at open defiance.

We cannot therefore afford to be too pharisaical when we learn that swine foraged unmolested in the streets of New York within living memory. But that nuisance disappeared thirty years ago. In 1879 another step in advance was taken. The official reports of the Health Department were read in the churches, bringing home to the congregations that the tenement houses were answerable for the epidemic of juvenile crime that was rampant in the city. What else could have been expected when children were brought up "in an atmosphere of actual darkness, moral and physical?" A famous physician attributed the appalling infant mortality to the fact that the air breathed by them in the tenement houses was "fouler than the mud in the gutters"—a description which is equally applicable to the mephitic and utterly abominable atmosphere in the noisome chawls of Bombay. This appeal to the public conscience was much blamed at the time, but it proved the commencement of a new era. The time however had not yet come when the "dens of death" could be dealt with summarily: "The rights of property were yet held superior to the life of the community, and the battle of reform had to be fought against heavy odds of prejudice and indifference lest the labour of years be upset in a day by legislatures and Courts which had to be brought into line with the new way of thinking. The slum landlords' day was not yet at an end." A public competition was held which evolved a new type of tenement, far from perfect, but an immense improvement upon "wicked old barracks" "scarcely fit to shelter brutes" in which thousands of people were poisoned and died to be introduced. The death-rate came down slowly, but it came down, and now it is in New York twenty-five per cent. lower than it was when the Health Department was organised. The progress made was proved to demonstration during the great heat of 1885, which carried off more victims in ten days than the last cholera epidemic that raged during a whole season. The population nevertheless yielded more slowly to the effects of the heat; the health of these not killed directly by the sun, was good, the general mortality being low. The climax of sunstroke that was formerly reached in two or three days took five days. The people, better housed and fed, and breathing a purer air, had acquired a power of resistance formerly unknown. It was then recognised that sanitation has a distinct value, and the sanitarians had proved their case.

They had been accused of over-caution and faint headedness because they were obliged to move cautiously. At last they had the satisfaction of finding that their action was sustained by the Courts and their proposals bettered by the Legislature. It had taken twenty years to clear the side walks of foul ash bins and rubbish barrels; in a week the Health Officer was able to clear the streets of the trucks that encumbered them and prevented the engines getting to the scene of a conflagration owing to the barricades of trucks at night. A thousand truckmen clamoured for their prescriptive right to block the streets, but no one heeded them. The fight over the tenement houses was more arduous. The very moderate proposals of the first Tenement Commission in 1884 were rendered almost nugatory by the opposition of the landlords, sustained by the courts and the Legislature. The Commission had recommended that a roadway should be made through the nearest block in the city. The Legislature, two years ago, amended the proposal by condemning the whole block as unfit to stand. A Second Commission succeeded in placing on the statute book the declaration that a house unfit for habitation was a danger to the community, which should remove it in the public interest. The landlords are making their last stand against this "drastic" legislation in the law Courts, arguing that it is robbery, and unconstitutional, and *ultra vires*; forgetting as the prime mover in this crusade for sanitary habitations puts it, that if the unfitness be established, the owner is the despoiler of his tenant, and a public enemy to boot. The Board of Health has seized for condemnation a hundred of the worst rear tenements—buildings erected within six feet six inches of the rear of other houses, their own rear being one foot from the rear of houses in the next street. There is—or was—as little ventilation or air in the rooms of such houses as in those of chawls in the Native Town, with from five hundred to a thousand inhabitants. In one of these tenements there were 360 tenants; there were forty babies, of whom one-third died. In four years fifty-one funerals had left the house. In the upper rooms the rent was high, for there was some air and light; in the lower rooms there was none. A clean sweep of the slums has been decided upon, and on their site in suitable situations small parks and playgrounds have been laid out. The State Legislature has passed a law that henceforth no school-house shall be erected in New York without an open play-ground attached to or used in connection with it. The streets have been paved with asphalte to get rid of the dust-storms, and keep them free from sickening odours in the hot weather. But the children will no longer be obliged to make the roads their play-ground; provision will be made for them in the schools and open spaces. It would be well to bear this example in mind when the Native Town is being reconstructed and made sanitary. The schools and the children should not be forgotten.

THE effect of the existing epidemic upon the rateable value of the city was almost imperceptible up to the end of December, judging from Mr. Brunton's last quarterly statement. Eighty new properties were assessed during the three months, but they were only small possessions, since the aggregate value for rating purposes is not quite Rs. 21,000. But there was an increase of Rs. 1,08,000 in respect to existing properties the values of which were raised for assessment purposes during the quarter. As a set off to this the valuation of 235 properties was reduced by Rs. 72,300, leaving a net increase of Rs. 56,700 on the quarter. In two wards, E and F, there is a net decline in assessment, side by side with an increase in the net amount of taxes. The reason is that although in certain cases the assessments have been reduced in the current half year, as in the case of demolished houses, the taxes have been paid in advance on the whole assessment up to the 31st of the present month, and they are included in the net amount of taxes. Refunds of the excess will be allowed when claimed. Doubtless much larger refunds will have to be made in regard to dwellings that were vacant during a large part of the quarter, and the great majority of which still remain unoccupied in consequence of the flight of tenents. Considering that so many owners and occupiers are away from Bombay it speaks well for the energy of Mr. Brunton and his staff that the collections have been so good. We notice that up to February 20th, out of an estimated general tax for the year of nineteen lakhs and nine thousand rupees nearly seventeen lakhs and three-quarters had been collected. The water tax, estimated at Rs. 14,20,000, had at that date yielded Rs. 11,83,511, leaving Rs. 2,36 000 odd to be obtained. In view of the extent to which water connections have been cut off, and parts of the city have been turned into half deserted areas, it is not likely that these deficits will have been made up between Feb. 20th and March 31st. The same remark applies to the other taxes levied by the Municipality.

Meanwhile expenditure in most of the departments is rapidly equalling Budget grants, and a glance at the weekly statements for the last month or two does not give much ground for expectation that the close of the financial year will show such savings in the grant for any department as to materially aid in making up for deficient collections, or for the extra expenditure on plague suppression. The accounts do not show the cost of that great undertaking separately, but of the two lakhs and sixty thousand rupees put down as "miscellaneous," at least four-fifths have been incurred by reason of the epidemic. The Municipal balance on 20th Feb. was under forty thousand rupees and in view of the uncertainties of the future and of the serious reduction of property valuation that will follow the condemnation of insanitary dwellings until they are replaced by better structures, Mr. Snow is fully justified in seeking to raise a loan to meet the emergency. It was only last week that the Supreme Legislature gave to Municipalities clearly defined power to borrow money for the purpose of "(1) giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity; (2) the prevention of the outbreak or spread of any dangerous epidemic disease; and (3) any measures which may be connected with or ancillary to . . . these purposes." It may be presumed, seeing the favourable turn the epidemic is now taking, that the loan of fifty lakhs which the Municipal Commissioner has asked permission to raise will be mainly spent under the third head specified in the new Act. The bulk of the money will be required, not so much to stamp out a disease that already shows signs of abatement, as to push on with those sanitary reforms and improvements by which the probability of a recurrence of a calamity like that with which the city is now afflicted may be reduced to a minimum. It is noteworthy that when this loan has been raised, the Corporation will have come within very measurable distance of the exhaustion of its statutory borrowing limits. If the work of re-building the slums is to be carried on with energy and thoroughness it will be necessary not only for the existing limit to be extended by the Legislature, but also for Government to render substantial financial aid.

A CONSIDERABLE and very gratifying reduction in the mortality from all causes during the week ending on Tuesday and in the number of cases of plague yesterday, is to be recorded. The attacks yesterday have fallen to 81 and the deaths to 85, while the total mortality is alone 183, the smallest number registered in anyone day since the beginning of December. Taken in connection with the table published in another column showing that the number of cases during the last five weeks has—after a severe upward course—fallen from 1,645 to 1,484, there is good ground for the conclusion that the epidemic having reached its maximum some weeks since is now steadily falling. The death-roll for the past week is considerably lighter than it has been any week this year. The total 1484 is equivalent to a death-rate of 92·32 per thousand per annum. In five districts the death-rate is below normal, and there is a reasonable prospect of others being in a similarly happy condition next week. Still there were practically a thousand deaths more than there ought to have been, and in the districts of Upper Colaba, Mazagon, Second Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Parel, Sewri and Sion the death-rate is over one hundred per thousand per annum—that of Mahim being 324·06. Every form of ailment, except fevers, shows a decline, indeed in some cases the figures are far below the average. Phthisis is only five above the we

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Porte and the Powers regarding the nomination of a Governor of Crete.

The Porte insists upon an Ottoman subject being appointed.

THE GREEK PRESS URGE THE REJECTION OF COLLECTIVE NOTE.

ATHENS, MAR. 4.

The Greek Press are unanimous in their views of the situation; and urge the Government to reject the demands made in the Collective Note of the Powers.

RESIGNATION OF THE GREEK WAR MINISTER.

The Greek Minister for War has resigned owing to the rejection of his advice to send reinforcements to Crete.

TELEGRAM FROM THE GREEK METROPOLITAN TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Metropolitan at Athens has telegraphed to the Archbishop of Canterbury beseeching him to raise his voice in the name of Christ on behalf of the Cretans.

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR CRETE.

Signor Barbato, a Deputy of the Italian Chamber, with a number of Italian Volunteers for Crete, has arrived in Athens.

GREAT GALE IN ENGLAND.

A tremendous gale has been raging to-day and several telegraph lines in Great Britain and on the Continent have been much damaged.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 4.

President Cleveland has signed the Bill for promoting an International Monetary Conference.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived here at noon to-day.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

At to-day's meeting of the Viceregal Council the Hon. Mr. Bhuskate asked the following questions :—(1) Have any inquiries been made regarding the questions asked by me on the 19th March 1896 as to restriction of age to students seeking admission in the high schools of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts? (2) If so, is there any objection to papers being laid on the table.

The Hon. Mr. Woodburne replied to (1) no. (2) The Resident's reply to one enquiry is laid on the table.

The Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment Bill and the Indian Emigration Act Amendment Bill were passed.

The Hon. Mr. Chalmers presented a report of a Select Committee regarding the Bill to consolidate and extend the general clauses of Act 1868 and 1887, which resulted in a small discussion as to the meaning of words "good faith," in which Sir James and Sir H. Princep took part.

In presenting the report of a Select Committee regarding the bill to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident funds the Hon. Mr. Chalmers said as the report was now in the hands of the members it was unnecessary for him to say anything.

Sir John Woodburn next moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1893, be taken into consideration. As he stated last Thursday the object of the Bill was to extend to Sarawak certain privileges which were enjoyed by the Strait Settlements. The Hon. Mr. Rees supported the Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was passed into law.

Sir James Westland moved for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act 1879. He said the Bill contemplated two small but by no means unimportant amendments in the stamp law, and it was in the opinion of the Government of India that it was desirable that they should be given effect to without delay. The first clause purported to add a new section to the Indian Stamp Act, 1870, providing that bonds or debentures issued by local authority need not be separately stamped, either in the first instance or on the renewal of sub-division consolidation or otherwise, but that all that was necessary was for the local authority concerned to pay once for all "ad valorem" stamp duty (eight annas per cent.) chargeable on the total amount covered by bonds or debentures. It was further proposed to apply the same provisions to bonds or debentures already issued in respect of outstanding loans raised by local authorities on the understanding that full duty leviable under the Act as it now stood have been either paid or remitted by an order issued under section 8. The object of the remaining clause was to remove a flaw in Act 1, 1872, which has probably been resulted in a considerable loss in amount of stamp revenue. The assignment of a lease was at present chargeable with low rate duty fixed by No. 60 in Schedule 1 to Act, and this provison enabled the conveyance of large and valuable leasehold estates to be transferred with merely nominal stamp duty. It was proposed to add to schedule a separate No. (60-a) expressly providing for this, the references to leases in No. 60 being at the same time repealed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

In reply to questions by Rai Bahadoor Ananda Charlu, Sir John Woodburn said: Since the disposal of papers 975-976, by the Government of Madras, dated August 1883, a correspondence took place between the Government of India and the Secretary of State with reference to settlement of the land revenue in which the Madras Presidency, together with other provinces of India, has been concerned. Same objections exist to the publication of that correspondence as were explained in answer to be given to the Hon'ble Member's questions 1 and 3 on the 25th February. No such correspondence of any importance has taken place in which the Madras Presidency alone has been concerned. The Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 4 (Revenue), dated 8th January 1885, contained the Secretary of State's final orders in a discussion which related to the whole of India except permanently settled tracts. It did not relate solely to North-Western Provinces, and it dealt mainly with the question of revision of assessment of land revenue.

THE FAMINE.

The subscriptions to the Famine Fund now amount to Rs. 50 55 224, including the second instalment from Glasgow, of Rs. 160,000; the first instalment from Nagasaki of Rs. 7,000, and the 1st instalment from Brisbane of Rs. 1,590.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MARCH 4.

There was a little excitement at the Railway [illegible] afternoon for not issusing third class [illegible]assengers to go beyond Salarwadi, [illegible]irkee, Hadaspur, Urili, Loni, Kalbar, [illegible]ions, and also on the Southern [illegible]way as far as Rajwadi. The reason [illegible]t has not yet transpired, but it is [illegible]in connection with plague cases [illegible]ing in the city. The first and [illegible]engers will travel, and their [illegible]booked as usual. There were 28 [illegible]ths in the city, and in the Plague [illegible] and four deaths.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Viceroy is likely to spend only ten days on the journey between Calcutta and Simla, no extended tour being contemplated.

MR. E. H. E. LEGGATT, I.C.S., has been appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana, and Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Thana.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. MONKS, Superintendent of Mahableshvar, has been re-appointed for a further term of one year.

MR. C. T. BURKE, B.E., M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, has been appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, during the absence of Mr. Reynolds, or, until further orders. Mr. Burke is promoted to Acting Superintending Engineer, Class III.

MR. W. HEYLAND, on return to duty, is to be Extra Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.

DURING the week ending on the evening of March 3, new two-anna pieces were issued from the Mint to the value of Rs. 1,32,000, and British dollars were transferred to the Customs House to the value of Rs. 16,93,000.

PRIVILEGE leave for one month to commence from the end of the ensuing High Court vacation has been granted to the Honourable Mr. Justice A. Strachey, Judge of High Court, Bombay.

MR. A. BUTTERWORTH, I. C. S., is to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, pending further orders.

APPROXIMATE earnings of the E. I. Railway for the week ending 20th February, Rs. 11,26,402; corresponding week last year, 11,47,506; decrease, Rs. 21,184. From 1st Jan. 1897 to 20th Feb., Rs. 85,57,740; from 1st Jan. 1896 to 20th Feb. 1896, Rs. 85,49,539; increase, Rs. 8,201.

THE construction of the Bezwada-Madras Railway is making rapid progress. The Government of India is desirous that the section to Nellore should be opened for passenger traffic by the 1st June next and that to Ongole by the 1st October.

THE following appointments have been made, vice Captain S. M. C. Schneider, retiring :—Captain J. Davies to act as Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs. Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy to act as Third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar. Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger to act as Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

THE following promotions, vice Captain S. M. C. Schneider, retiring, have been made :—Lieutenant H. F. Jacob to be fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar. Lieutenant J. L. Harrington to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, as well as Political Resident, Aden. Lieutenant J. W. B. Merewether to be sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, continuing to act as Fourth Assistant, Aden. Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger to be Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, vice Lieutenant J. W. B. Merewether, continuing to do duty in Kathiawar.

THE following appointments have been made :—Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald to be Political Agent, Cutch, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris. Major G. E. Hyde-Cates to be First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, continuing to act as Political Agent, Cutch. Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., to be Political Superintendent, Savantvadi. Major H. M. Abud to act as Political Superintendent, Savantvadi. Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Snell to be Second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Major G. E. Hyde-Cates, but to continue to do duty in the Rajpipla State. Major G. B. O'Donnell, B.A. (Oxon.), to be Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, vice Mr. L. P. Walsh, continuing to do duty in Kathiawar. Captain H. D. Merewether to be Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, continuing to do duty under the Political Resident, Aden. Captain J. Davies to be Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, vice Captain H. D. Merewether, continuing to do duty in Kathiawar. Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse to be Fourth Assistant and Political Resident, Aden, vice Captain J. Davies. Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy to be Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, vice Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse, continuing to do duty in Kathiawar. Lieutenant H. F. Jocob to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy. Lieutenant J. L. Harrington to be Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, vice Lieutenant H. F. Jacob, continuing to act as Third Assistant, Aden. Lieutenant J. W. B. Merewether to be Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, vice Lieutenant J. L. Harrington, continuing to do duty under the Political Resident, Aden. Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger to be Assistant Political Superintendent and *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, continuing to do duty in Kathiawar.

MAJOR EGERTON of the Guides has been appointed Private Secretary to the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

A NUMBER of regiments have sent in subscriptions to the Famine Relief Fund. Doubtless the example thus set will be generally followed.

MR. A. BLACK, Secretary to the Board of Revenue Bengal, proceeds on furlough shortly, Mr. Collin, Magistrate, 24-Perguhnahs, succeeding him.

LIEUTENANT MACMUNN, R. A., has received an extension of his appointment as Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery. Lieutenant Macmunn is at present down with an attack of enteric.

A SECOND book has been compiled by order of the Amir, Abdur Raman Khan, and is being published in the Kabul press. The name of the new book is Turgib-ul-Jehad (inducement for a holy war).

CAPTAIN BUNBURY, D. A. A.-G., Narbada District, has been appointed D. A. A.-G. at Head-Quarters, Bengal Command. This is the new appointment sanctioned some time ago with effect from April 1st.

IN the Dacca murder case three out of the nineteen men originally arrested for killing Mr. Pogose, have been tried by the Sessions Judge. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but the Judge differing from them, the case has been referred to the High Court.

THE final tie in the Murray Football Cup competition, which ended on the first occasion in a draw, without a single point being scored, was replayed at Lucknow on Monday with the result that the Highland Light Infantry beat the Cornwalls by one goal to love after another splendid match.

THE revised scales of pay which have been approved by the Secretary of State for the Army Medical Staff in India and for certain grades of the Indian Medical Service will come into effect from 1st April. An Army Circular will shortly be published showing these new rates of pay.

A FIRE broke out at the office of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, Naini Tal, at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, owing to a spark being wafted on to some thatch from the clerks' fire-place. The building was completely gutted by 12 o'clock. Fortunately there was no wind. The Deputy Commissioner's Court was barely saved.

THE prospects of securing an adequate number of probationers for the Army Medical Staff at home, during the examination which was in progress when the last mail left, are not, writes a well-informed correspondent, by any means encouraging, only some 30 candidates having elected to face the ordeal. And of these, of course, no more than a percentage will qualify. It seems, moreover, that there were, as a matter of fact, nearly fifty vacancies although thirty was the number advertised. Fortunately the Indian Service, on the other hand, retains its popularity. There the number of applicants for each vacancy is as three to one.

AN exciting *Polo* match was played at Meerut on Monday between the Durham Light Infantry and the 18th Hussars. In the result the Durhams won comfortably by four goals and two subsidiaries to one goal and three subsidiaries. In other matches, the 4th Dragoon Guards beat the 5th Lancers, and the 11th Hussars beat the 5th Dragoon Guards.

THE Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara has issued a notification under the Epidemic Diseases Act prescribing medical inspection of railway passengers at Ajmere, where a European commissioned officer has been posted for carrying this out. The effect will be that travellers from the direction of Rutlam and Ahmedabad must be prepared to undergo inspection at the Ajmere station as well as at Bandikui.

CAPTAIN BELL, R.A., Assistant Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras during the absence on deputation in England of Major Townsend. Captain Bichnell, Assistant Superintendent, Kirkee Factory, will officiate as Superintendent, Dum Dum Factory, *vice* Captain Bertie Clay, granted furlough to England.

THE Executive Committee of the Punjab Committee of Mahomedans have decided to send three delegates to England with an address of thanksgiving and congratulation on the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen. The names of the delegates are Sirdar Mahomed Hayat Khan, C. S. I., Maluk Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana of Shahpur, and Nawab Zulfiquar Ali Khan of Madarkotla. Money is being collected to defray the expenses of the delegates and also for the establishment of a permanent memorial in the shape of scholarship funds for Mahomedan students in College classes in the Punjab. The Mahomedans invite the co-operation of Hindus and Christians in the general rejoicings, but feel it necessary that each religious community should offer a separate address in its own language and offer prayers to God according to its own faith.

THE following railway projects proposed by the District Board of Tanjore are now being dealt with by the Government of India :—(1) The extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway to Adirampatnam and the connection of Pudducottah with Avidear Coil; length 45 miles and cost 21 lakhs. (2) A line from Kumbakonam to Mhanargudi, through Nidomangalam: length 15 miles, cost 13 lakhs.

MR. AND MRS. LAWRIE JOHNSTONE, Captain Pollen and Mrs. Finucane, who left on 16th ultimo for a shoot with Mr. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshaye Division, at Camp Iotessus, Duars, returned to Calcutta on Saturday last. The shoot lasted eight days, and the bag contained two tigresses, eight foot two and eight foot nine, two rhino, two bear, eleven deer and a fair amount of small game. The larger tigress fell to the rifle of Mrs. Lawrie Johnstone, while Captain Pollen accounted for the smaller. The weather was perfect, and the camp a most enjoyable one.

THE wholly unnecessary restrictions placed upon Indian trade by the French authorities are ascribed by a Calcutta correspondent to the wounded self-esteem of a certain official. This magnate, it seems, resolved to pay Bengal a visit; and entered into prolonged negotiations with the local Government as to the ceremonies attending his reception. He positively insisted that the Lieutenant-Governor should welcome him on board his steamer in the Hughli! The tenant of Belvedere, however, declined as positively to quit *terra firma*. He would await his Excellency at the landing stage, but would not budge an inch further. This intended slight was bad enough: but worse was to come. The French mail steamer stuck in the treacherous river and the august visitor was compelled to land at Diamond Harbour and take the train like an ordinary passenger. As he had omitted to warn the English authorities by telegram of his change of route, he found no arrangements whatever for his reception at Sealdah. By a curious coincidence a despatch is said to have gone home that very day to the effect that Calcutta was reeking of plague, but that the state of things was concealed by the doctors!

MR. R. E. HAMILTON, Accountant-General, Bengal, proceeds home shortly on furlough, Mr. Hesketh Biggs officiating for him. Mr. H. S. Groves, Comptroller of Accounts, Central Provinces, is also about to take furlough, his place being filled by Mr. Brereton from Allahabad. Mr. Rivers How, Deputy Accountant-General, Lahore, will be transferred to Allahabad when Mr. Brereton takes up his new appointment, Mr. Marshall, C.S., going from Allahabad to Lahore.

"MUSIC is the art of the age." Such was the thesis propounded, and very ably defended by Mr. Haweis before the Toynbee Hall Literary Society. The author of "Music and Morals" supported his opinion by pointing out that a period of three or four hundred years had sufficed for the highest development of the art of sculpture, for the unfolding of Gothic architecture from the lancet window to the flamboyant period, and for the achievement of the greatest triumphs of the painter. Music, although in common with all these a vehicle of human emotion, began where they fell short of supreme expression. Reminding his hearers that more than three centuries had elapsed since the discovery by Monteverde of our modern method of dividing the scale, Mr. Haweis showed how quickly the potentialities thus brought into view had been endowed with actual shape by the masters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, until now we seemed to be assisting at the culmination of musical inventiveness. The points of Mr. Haweis's excellent lecture were now and then elucidated by the aid of his violin.

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS is not the only traveller who is turning his face towards Abyssinia. There is indeed something like an exodus from France at this moment towards East Africa. Next week Prince Henry's three companions on his mystery-shrouded journey—MM. De Poncins, Felhouland, and Raoul Mourichkin—follow their leader eastwards, and at the same time Prince Aymond de Lucinge Fanciguy and a companion leave for Harrar on what is described as a sporting expedition. By what is certainly a curious coincidence, M. Bonvalot, Prince Henry's companion on his first journey in Central Asia, also leaves for East Africa on a mission which is described as semi-official in its character. All this points to the increased activity of the French in Abyssinia, though there is probably only a percentage of truthin the esomewhat wild stories that are being circulated as to the secret designs of the Republic on Menelik's kingdom. That these dangers are freely discussed in certain Chauvinistic circles must not be taken too seriously, in view of the treaty recently concluded between Ras Makonnen and M. Lagarde, by which the independence of Abyssinia is said to be formally recognised. This recognition has been very ill-received in certain quarters in France, and the question is asked what return France has received. A demand for the full text of the treaty is accordingly being put forward.

PROFESSOR JAGADIS CHUNDRA BOSE, whose visit to Europe is due to the desire of the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the spread of scientific teaching in the Presidency, read a short but admirable paper recently at the Imperial Intitute before the Indian section of the Society of Arts. Naturally, the Prosessor sought to interest his audience in the subject which is nearest his heart, and few, indeed, could help sympathising with him as he recountee the difficulties which beset the path of the scientific investigator in India. "The physical laboratories that exist there," he related, "are merely rudimentary. There are no instrument-makers, and the commonest scientific materials are difficult to obtain. It is therefore all the more necessary to have in India a well-organised physical laboratory, equipped not only with the best instruments, but stored with scientific materials and provided with a first-class workshop, where the necessary apparatus could be constructed." One could well understand the Professor's envy on beholding our English laboratories. As to Indian students of science, Dr. Bose seemed to have no doubt of their aptitude. Opportunities rather were lacking to them, owing chiefly to the absence of post-gradutes, scholarships, and fellowships. An effort, however, is being made to supply this need.

GROUNDING OF THE S. S. KHEDIVE.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT-OF-INQUIRY was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, for investigating the circumstances attending the grounding of the steamer Khedive off Porebunder on the 11th January last. The court consisted of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), Captain R. Barton, of steamer Afghan, and Mr. MacFayden, Marine Surveyor (Assessors). Captain R. J. Phillips, of s. s. Chilka, and Captain A. MacAllister, of s. s. Muzafari, were appointed additional Assessors by the court. Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor, represented the Crown.

Joseph Henry Sargent said he was Third Officer of the Khedive. He held no navigating certificate. He was at sea for upwards of twenty years. He was formerly quarter master of the s. s. Langbank, of Liverpool, of over 2,000 tons. He was engaged by the owner on the morning of the day the steamer left Bombay, viz., 10th January last, on the understanding that they were to go down to Porbunder for a few days, and then return to Bombay to load for Natal. There were no articles signed. The ship was sufficiently manned. He never sailed with the Capt or any of the officers before. He materially corroborated the statement of the Chief Officer, and said: About half an hour before the Captain had sent him to the engine room to say that they should be in port in about half an hour, and to tell the engineer to stand by. After the engines were slowed half speed the lead was cast again with the result—no bottom. The Captain let her run for five or seven minutes at the same speed when they found no bottom. The Captain then ran slow. When the ship ran dead slow it was about 10 minutes past 12. The quarter master then heaved the lead and reported half seven. Then the owner came up on the poop, followed by the second officer. The owner took the Captain's glasses and looked at the land saying: "Don't be afraid, Captain, this is my country. I know there is plenty of water there," pointing to the beech a head. Witness left the bridge, when the man was still heaving the lead. Half an hour after he heard the order "Let go the starboard anchor," from the Captain.

Mr. Little:—To what do you attribute the accident?—I think if the Captain had minded his own business and not taken advice from the owner the accident would not have occurred. I found that opinion upon what I saw and heard the owner say to the Captain.

The President.—How far was the ship from the land when she struck?—About three quarters of a mile.

Captain Alfred Clarke, Surveyor to Lloyd's Register, said he surveyed the Khedive before she left for Porebunder on behalf of the vendors and purchasers about the 5th January and the purchase depended on his and Mr Moir's survey. The Khedive was seaworthy in every respect. He was a guest and passenger in her on the voyage to Porebunder. There was some difficulty in getting up the anchor before they started. There were about 25 European ladies and gentlemen and about 250 native passengers. Witness had 20 year's experience at sea. He went on the bridge on the morning of the 11th January to look at the coast when nearing Porebunder. The Captain appeared to be doing his duty. While at lunch the passengers were disturbed by a rumbling sound and the ship gave two heavy bumps and then leaned over to the star-board side. Being built like a yacht she leaned over till the bilge touched the ground. Some boats came alongside and the native passengers were sent ashore first; then followed the European ladies and gentlemen, excluding Mr. Marshall, Professor Peterson, Mr. Moir, Mr. Hepworth and witness. He offered his advice to Captain Mathews who was already doing what he suggested, that is laying out anchors to keep the ship in her position. He took them all Monday to lay the anchors out. At high water on Tuesday the engines were put full speed astern occasionally stopping to give a full volume under the vessel and give her more buoyancy. They have on the anchors but at a critical moment the ropes broke and the ship swung abroad side on the beach. In this position he despaired of saving her. Captain Clarke declined to offer any opinion as to the cause of the wreck as he was not on deck when the shipstruck. The Captain may have spoken to him but he was busy in his efforts to get the ship off and could not remember.

The Court here rose for luncheon.

At the sitting after luncheon time, Mr. Little called Mr. Bawsha that Cursetjee Engineer, who said he was managing clerk to Messrs. Dada Abdoola and Co., who bought the s. s. Khedive on the 5th January. There was some doubt as to whether the steamer was partly insured or not. Captain Mathews came from the Sailors' Home. Witness was sent by his master to the Home to find a captain for the ship. He saw Captain Mathews and asked him to sail as the master of the Khedive. Captain Mathews' services were entertained from 1st January, not as captain, but as chief officer, witness believed, on Rs. 150 a month. He was to be chief officer until Dada Abdoola's ship, named the Courland, arrived in Bombay. Captain Mathews was afterwards put in as master, whether or not on additional pay witness could not say. They have had no official report from the Captain about the loss of the ship. The part owner, Abdoola Hajee Adam Jowani, was on board at the time of the casualty. He is a partner in the firm: Hajee Dada is another partner. Witness did not know for certain whether there were any other partners. Abdoola attended to the business in Bombay while there. He is at Porebunder at present. Witness telegraphed to him on Tuesday last to attend this court at the earliest opportunity. Witness received a telegram in reply on Wednesday evening, saying he would start on Saturday. Witness had only lately joined service with Mr. Abdoola, and he had never heard that he possessed navigation certificates. Witness could not say where the second officer Asstroodin was. He had heard in this court on Wednesday that he was at Surat. He was told that he held a second mate's certificate. Witness saw Captain Mathews twice before he left for Porebunder. He was then complaining of his chest. No log book was supplied to the steamer as far as the witness knew. He had none of the ship's papers except the register, which he made over to the Port Officer. He had no knowledge of any arrangement having been previously made for the steamer to take a native pilot on board at Porebunder. The native crew had been paid off; and witness did not know where they were at present.

Captain Mathews declined to cross examine.

Mr. James Johnston, second engineer of the s s Khedive, examined by Mr. Little, said he joined the ship at 4 p.m. on the 9th January. Mr. Kendal was the chief officer. He had been second officer in the P. and O. Witness was engaged for the trip to Porebunder. Witness held a permanant appointment with Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co. He held a Board of Trade chief engineer's certificate granted him in 1893. The Khedive's engines were compound surface condensing. They were in very good order. There was no log on board. Witness and the chief engineer started a rough log, which was produced in court. On the 11th, witness was on that watch from 4 to 8 a.m. He went again to the engine-room at 1-40 p.m. to stand by the engines. The engine-room clock was 25 minutes behind the deck clock. Witness received the first order half speed, at 2-5 p.m. full speed; 2-10 p.m. half speed; 2-11 p.m. slow; 2-13 p.m. stop; 2-14 p.m. slow ahead: and within the minute "full speed astern without stopping." That was the time when the ship struck the ground. About a minute later, a shouting in English was heard from the sky light "not to move." There was a great row on deck. (Witness detailed the further orders telegraphed to him after the ship touched ground.) There was some water in the forehold. Witness thought it was pumped out on Tuesday. To reverse the engines from slow ahead to full speed astern would take about eight seconds. The ship had Brown's steam and hydraulic engines. The telegraph was in good order and worked well. The log was signed by the chief engineer.

Captain Mathews declined to cross-examine.

Mr. Percy Smith, third engineer of the Khedive, said in answer to Mr. Little, that he held no certificate whatever as engineer. He was engaged for the trip to Prebunder and back. He had been to sea as engineer for about four years. He found nothing to complain of in the engines, they worked well nicely and smoothly. He sent for the second engineer about 1-40 p.m. by the engine-room clock. The chief engineer went with him.

Captain Mathews had no question to ask.

Captain J. B. Mackray, Assistant Conservator of the Port said Captain Mathews had not yet reported the accident to the Port Office. He was called upon for a report on the 11th and the 10th ult. On the 22nd, he was ordered to appear personally before the Port Officer. He had neglected to comply with those orders.

Captain Mathews had no questions to ask.

This closed the evidence and Mr. Little asked the court to frame a charge against the captain.

Mr. Slater framed a charge doing a wrongful act in taking the steamer to shore at an excessive rate of speed.

Captain Mathews said he had no witnesses to call and did not wish to address the court. He had no wish to re-examine any of the witnesses.

The court reserved their decision till 11 o'clock on Tuesday next.

WHAT strikes people more than anything else in Dr. Nansen is his fine bearing and perfect unconsciousness. On coming close to him one sees that his face bears the mark of strain and hardship; but the whole outline of his figure is singularly erect and free, and the fine setting of his head and shoulders give him the look of having leapt straight out of a saga. His way of dealing with his subject is quite in keeping with his appearance; there is no nervousness, no elaboration—the subject alone absorbs him, with his ship Fram for the heroine.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT, DILWARA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, Captain A. W. Mann, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Southampton. Leaving there on the 9th February, she called at Queenstown on the 11th. The Dilwara was unable to leave the latter port on the 11th owing to the dense fog prevailing at the time. She weighed anchor, however, the following day, calling at Port Said on the 21st, and Suez on the 22nd ultimo. She has brought drafts of different regiments, consisting of 50 officers, 9 ladies, 8 children, 5 warrant officers, 4 women, and 11 children; 1,215 men rank-and-file, 43 women, and 33 children. During the voyage, Private Henderson, of the Scottish Rifles, died of pneumonia on the 26th ultimo. The drafts of the 2nd Lancashire Regiment and details, were transhipped on board the R. I. M. S. Canning for conveyance to Karachi *en route* to Quetta, and the other troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock. The first train to Deolali, with 10 officers, 348 men, 13 women, and 16 children, left the Sassoon Dock at 6-5 p.m., and is timed to arrive at Deolali, at 5-15 a.m., this morning. The second train to Deolali, with 9 officers and 405 men, left the Sassoon Dock at 6-40 p.m., and is expected to arrive at Deolali at 6-15 a.m., to-day. The subjoined is the list of officers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.

Capt E M Robertson, 2nd Essex Regt
Capt B E Rooke, 1st Bedford
2nd Lieut C L Thomas, K N Surrey
Capt K M P Grant, E Surrey
Lieut N G Sladen, 2nd K O S Border
2nd Lieut F W H du Boulay, 2nd Border
Lieut A E Beadon, 1st Wilts
Capt H L James, 2nd Manchester
Capt A F Mackenzie, A and S High
Lieut H H Northey, R S Fus
Lieut M V L Pears, S Rifles
Lieut Col C C Rick, R H A
Capt and Mrs S M Kenny, and 4 children, R A
Capt E P England, R A
Capt and Mrs F M Close, R A
Lieut Col M N Skinner, R E
Major W A Gale, R E
Lieut and Adjt A H Browne, 2nd R M Fus
Capt C G Spearman, 2nd R M Fus
Capt and Qr-mr, and Mrs L Donelly and child, Som L I.
Surg Major W Heffernan, A M Staff
Surg Capt J K Forrest, A M Staff
Surg Capt and Mrs W S Boles, A M Staff
Surg Major C K Bartlett, A M Staff
Surg Major M O C Drury, A M Staff
Surg Lieut H O L Howell, A M Staff.
Lieut C C Onslow, 1st Bedford
Major S K Harris, 1st Devon Regt
Capt and Mrs J K Strachey, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Capt and Mrs H Jennings Bramley, R High
Vety Major B L Glover, A V Dept
Vety Lieut J D E Holmes, A V Dept
Rev F A Gardiner, Acting C of E Chaplain
Rev E Broadgeost, Acting R C Chaplain
Wife of Major P F Tallents, Lanc Fus
Wife of Capt A B King, R Irish Regt
Capt J R Tod, I S Corps
2nd Lieut R W H Middlemas, Unattached List

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO BOMBAY.

Major P F Tallents, 2nd Lanc Fus
2nd Lieut C E S Cox, 1st Wilts Regt
2nd Lieut D F Walters, 1st Wilts Regt
2nd Lieut J Doyley, 1st Wilts Regt
Capt A B King, 2nd K Irish Regt
2nd Lieut G B Pusey, 2nd York Regt
2nd Lieut R E Joyce, 2nd York Regt
2nd Lieut F W LeMesurier, 2nd R D Fus
Capt F G Whistler, 1st Hants Regt
Capt E Leigh, 1st Hants Regt
2nd Lieut R L Buist, 2nd H L Infantry
Capt J M Chadwick, 2nd L M Fus
Insp and Mrs H J Seed and 3 children, Army Schools
Insp H Jerram, Army Schools

ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.

THE following is the full text of the decision delivered by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Christopher Fell, a European, stood charge with escaping from legal custody, assaulting Shapoorji Framji, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, and with wrongful confinement. Mr. Sealy appeared for the prosecution, while accused was defended by Mr. Heumsing :—

The accused is charged with escaping from the lawful custody of a bailiff of the Small Causes Court with assault and wrongful confinement, but, as the three charges form part and parcel of one and the same transaction, it will be sufficient if I review and determine the evidence on the first charge. Now, it is not denied that Mr. Fell was arrested by the bailiff on the afternoon in question, nor is it denied that after the arrest, he took Mr. Fell to his house to interview his landlord, and, if possible, to pay off the debt. The landlord was not at home, and accused, therefore, returned to his house to talk to his wife, and finding a favorable opportunity, attempted to escape of upstairs. The bailiff followed him and held him by his collar. The accused would not come down, there was a struggle between them, which, because the doors were closed could not be stopped for long while until a European constable arrived on the spot and advised Mr. Fell to go with the bailiff. Two witnesses, viz., the buggywalla and Mr. Fisher's sepoy corroborated the complainant as to the escape and the fact that three hours afterwards, when Inspector Flanagan went to accused's house, he found the accused still refusing to go with the bailiff, and the latter clutching him. It clearly shows that Mr. Fell took the law in his own hand and violently resisted his being taken to jail. It is said that at first the bailiff allowed Mr. Fell to write out something, but that afterwards he would not let him do so, and hence the struggle. But, why should the bailiff have acted in this manner?—first giving permission and afterwards withholding it and why should there have been under the circumstances, such a rough struggle between the parties, which resulted in Shapoorji's clothes being torn and the accused getting a black eye? These facts very clearly prove that the accused, not only escaped from the bailiff's custody, but that he used force and violence to prevent the bailiff from taking him away. This is clearly within section 225-(B) of the Indian Penal Code. It has been argued first that the warrant-of-arrest is not before the court; and, secondly, that the bailiff's custody was illegal, as he did not take accused immediately on arrest to the registrar. I don't think, however, that there is much force in the latter argument, and the defect as to the warrant, has been caused by the court calling for the document and seeing it. Mr. Spence, the Registrar, states that bailiffs can take money from a debtor and can release him at once, if so, the bailiff was perfectly justified in taking accused at his own request to his landlord to have the amount paid up. With regard to the refusal of the bailiff to take accused at once to the court, and much has, I think, been made of it, as the orders are clear that no committal would take place after 4 o'clock, and, therefore, the debtor must go to the jail and be brought before the Registrar the next morning. I must, for these reasons, hold that the first charge is clearly made out. With regard to the other two I must say that there was a struggle between the parties, and just as the bailiff was able to show a torn coat and some marks, so was the accused able to show a black eye, and as the struggle formed part of the act, which is already charged in the first count, I don't think there should be a separate conviction on the second charge. Now for the same reasons on the third, especially as it was Mrs. Fell, who shut the doors, I therefore convict accused under section 225-(B) and acquit him under sections 342 and 352, Indian Penal Code. In passing sentence I must take into consideration the defiant manner in which the accused acted throughout the time of his resistance to the bailiff. It is always a serious thing to defy legally constituted authority, but at the same time I am willing to consider that the accused was acting under a belief, that as he was declared an insolvent, his arrest was illegal. I order accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for two months.

AT the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, Dr. Bhalchandra, and Mr. K. M. Shroff were re-elected members of the Standing Committee, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji being elected in place of Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, who was not a candidate. Mr. Roughton was one of the six candidates for the four vacancies, and he tied with Mr. Shroff but the President gave his casting vote to the latter. The only other candidate was Rao Bahadur Duakji Cassinath, who secured twelve votes less than Mr. Roughton.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive sails for Aden on the 12th instant, instead of on the 11th idem, as previously notified.

THE total number of deaths in the city of Bombay for the week ending March 2, was 1,484, equivalent to a death-rate of 22·82 per thousand per annum, as compared with 34·67 in the corresponding week last year, and 33·03 the average of the past five years. Of the total number, 1,071 died of fevers, of which 692 cases showed bubonic symptoms, 3 small-pox, 8 measles, 116 phthisis, 51 diseases of the nervous system, 124 affections of the respiratory organs, 41 diarrhœa, 24 dysentery, 17 still-born, 46 old age and debility, 9 accidents and violence. Of the deceased 21 were Jains, 46 Brahmins, one Lingaet, 9 Bhatias, 871 Hindus, 125 Low castes, 306 Mussalmans, 35 Parsis, 3 Jews, 50 Native Christians, 7 Eurasians, 4 Europeans, 5 Negro-Africans, 1 other and unknown caste. The total number of births was 57 as against 321 the corresponding week of last year, and 292 the average of the past five years.

THE Bombay Light Horse Volunteers will hold their annual Camp-of-Exercise at Santa Cruz, from the 6th to the 19th instant.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	2	2
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	1
	Fort, Sailors' Home	0	0
	Fort, Northern	0	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	2	2
	Chakla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	0	1
	Dongri	1	2
C	Market	2	1
	Dhobi Talao	1	0

pilgrimages and fairs are prohibited in the Thana and Poona Districts pending further orders. If the Collectors of those districts recommend any exemptions from this rule, they should state their reasons fully.

FURTHER FOREIGN QUARANTINE.

The following telegram, from the Secretary of State for India, has been published for general information :—"Roumania—Importation of all animal products from India forbidden. Bulgaria—Importation of all merchandise from India, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf forbidden. All Bulgarian Black Sea ports closed against India unless vessel quarantined in Ottoman lazaret, and against vessels with sickness. Varna and Bourgas open in certain cases after satisfactory medical inspection. Change of ship en route from infected port does not secure more favourable treatment.

CONDEMNED DWELLINGS.

Two huts, situated at Siri road, Chowpatty, having been pronounced unfit for human habitation by the Municipal authority, one of them was pulled down, and the other burnt down, on Wednesday. The Municipal authorities also destroyed three huts, Nos. 22, 24, and 26, at Karelwadi, Thakordwar road, by fire. Four other huts Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, situated in the same locality, were pronounced unfit, and barricaded up.

MR. Du BOULAY'S APPOINTMENT.

It is notified that H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay of Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S., to be Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

THE HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

Since the opening of the hospital, *i.e.*, 20th January last, seventy-seven patients have been admitted—fifty-four died, eight discharged cured, nine convalescent, and sixteen are under treatment. The names of those discharged cured, with their place of residence, and the date of discharge, are :—Nanibai Wagle, Matoonga, on 19th; Sadoo Babaji, Byculla, on 24th; Bhicaji Bhagoji, Mahadewa's Wadi, on 26th; Anpurnabhai Bhasker, Mahadewa's Wadi, on 26th; and Shanker Mahadeo, Mughbat, on 28th February; Sunder Bhori, Naigaon, on 1st March; Ganoo Dhonai, Mali's Wadi, on 3rd; and Ramchandra Laxman, Nagpori, on 3rd. The names of convalescent, with the place of residence, are :—Nagesarsing Dhondsi, Trimbak Vaidia's Wadi; Raghunath Janarden, Keshawji Naika's Chali; Narayen Ramchandra, Byculla; Badal Bhodu, Byculla, Pandurang Ramchandra, Parel; Sawlaram Appa, New Nagpada; Mathurabai Rande, Keshao Naika's Chali, Laxmibai Shanker, Thobawani's Wadi; and Sakhi Gopal, Khatri Bazar, Byculla. Of the fifty four deaths, thirty three cases died within twenty four hours of admission into the hospital, because they were brought in an advanced stage of the disease. Deducting these for total number of deaths, the percentage of recovery is nearly 50.

PLAGUE HOSPITAL AT SANTA CRUZ.

Mr. Hudson, the Assistant Collector of Thana, has, writes a correspondent, been unremitting in his efforts for stamping out and stopping the further progress of the plague near Santa Cruz and Andheri in Salsette. It is now intended to erect a temporary shed at Santa Cruz for the segregation and housing of plague-stricken persons. These will comprise suspicious cases removed from trains, or cases of local occurrence. Santa Cruz is but a small ham let, and at ordinary times the population is meagre. But owing to the plague the population has increased nearly twenty-fold by the immigration of several Hindu, Christian, and Parsee families from Bandora and other places. To this must be added the large number of fishermen from Danda, who are living in huts. A few cases having lately proved fatal, the construction of a hospital is quite a necessity. The site selected for the purpose, however, appears objectionable. The proposed structure is to be raised on the east side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, a short way from the Santa Cruz station. There are several objections to this (1) Its close proximity to the temporary huts of the hundreds of fishermen from Danda, who are mostly ignorant, and of unclean habits; (2) the nearness of the spot to the Railway line; and (3) the danger to persons coming and going from Parla to the stations, as the foot track actually leads through the land on which the structure is proposed to be erected. There is every facility for the location of the hospital at a more remote spot. Further eastwards there is a large tract of land within an extensive radius open on all sides to the sun, and quite out of the way of passers-by. The distance of the place from the station, or the village, or the temporary residential houses should be no drawback, as this could be obviated by maintaining a dooly and bearers to carry patients. I hope this will catch the eye of the authorities, and that they will be pleased to select a more suitable site for the hospital.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed yesterday the following sums have been received.

	Rs.
Mr Haji Hasnam Haji Abdoola	20
The Members of Lodge "Hiram" 1784 E C. through Mr J F Pennock	20
Bai Jarbai, widow of Darashaw Billimoria in memory of her late lamented husband	5
Bai Dalbai Dadabhai Billimoria in memory of late lamented mother Kolibai	5

THE OUTLOOK AT CAMBAY.

Mr. Kursondass Balgovandass, Assistant Auditor of Public Accounts, Cambay, writes :—Will you allow me to draw the attention of the authorities here to a question of vital importance, so far as the public health is concerned, through the medium of your widely circulated journal? Very recently all the inhabitants, especially the thoughtful citizens of the place, were startled with the widely circulated report of plague case occurring *de novo* here. All sorts of groundless and unreliable rumours were afloat in the bazaars with respect to the actual occurrence and the probable origin in the absence of any trustworthy information from the officers concerned. This state of affairs frightened the ignorant masses, who believe the visitation of plague to be a token of Divine wrath, and not in any way connected or depending upon the insanitary condition of our city. Up to now, about twenty cases of plague are supposed to have occurred here, but all, except two or three have been imported from Bombay or such other infected cities of the Presidency. One is not surprised to hear about their occurrence here *de novo*, as so many of them were allowed to enter the city without hindrance. The natural conditions of the place are not favourable to the development of the plague. The city is surrounded on one side by sea, about two miles off, and on other sides by dry soil with vegetation, just enough to keep the atmosphere pure and healthy. The weather is generally dry with variation of some degrees between day and night temperatures. But the sanitary conditions are not at all satisfactory. The population is very much increased on account of the plague raging in the Presidency. It is not evenly distributed all over the whole city. The centre, which is much more thickly populated than the outskirts, abounds in very narrow lanes with houses of very old type without proper ventilation, and with very obnoxious drainage arrangements. There are very few regularly built privies here Places termed "Ukarda" or "Vada" supply their place. These are open spaces situated quite in the heart of the town, and kept in a very filthy condition for want of sufficient hands. Added to this nuisance, are the open cesspools, receiving waste water of every description from the house. These are not cleaned for a considerable period. But when they are, the decomposed contents are thrown in front of the houses in open streets. The effluvia arising therefrom vitiate the atmosphere of the surrounding houses. Owing to these and several other causes of like nature, the soil is rendered damp. This deplorable state if not soon remedied would very likely afford a fruitful soil for the plague microbes to develop. Cambay is one of the principal and ancient seaports of Guzarat. Grams and other commodities are very largely sent from here to the surrounding districts and other ports of India. Consequently an outbreak of the epidemic here, would very easily spread to other districts. Hence even slight negligence on the part of the officers concerned to carry out all the preventive measures necessary, would surely lead to a very disastrous result of every nature, especially the serious loss of many live here and elsewhere. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the Government here will be fully awakened to a sense of responsibility. Devan Bahadhur Rao Saheb Madhavram is a very able and experienced officer, and is using every possible means in his power to effect the execution of all orders at the hands of his subordinate officers. Under the circumstances it would be very useful to convene a public meeting of the citizens in general, when the relation of the growth and spread of the plague to the insanitary condition of their house might effectually be explained to them.

DAMAUN.

Notwithstanding the strict vigilance of the police' Bhikli, widow of Chipa Hurjiwan, came from Chipawad, the plague infected quarters of Bulsar, suffering from fever, and secured admittance into the city last Saturday, and put up in Kathiria, in Lower Damaun. She was placed in a shed outside a house, the occupants whereof, with the exception of Bhikli's sister and her husband, left for Bombay and the suburbs. She died last night (March 2), and the authorities, though not able in the absence of buboes, to pronounce the case as bubonic, took the necessary precautions of burning her clothes and bedding, and fumigating and disinfecting the shed she was kept in.

The carnival festival terminated yesterday. The poor classes of Christians, who were in the habit of celebrating the three days' festival with mirth, merriment, and hilarity, by donning costumes of different nationalities, and by assuming the shapes of grotesque animals, and promenading the streets were unable this year to gratify their childish desires owing to a proclamation issued by the Governor that no person, during the carnival, shall cover or conceal his features while walking on the road without a license obtained for that purpose. During the carnival days, as is customary, all persons connected with the local seminary, whether professors, teachers or seminarists, devoted all their time to prayers in the seminary chapel, and every evening, his Grace the Archbishop preached a sermon, had special prayers for the mitigation of the plague in Bombay, and gave benediction.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

The Government have issued orders of a sufficiently drastic kind for dealing with the plague in Poona.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Wednesday show the following results :—

Imported	0
Local	14

Paths	Cases	Deaths.
Sukerwar	2	2
Rawiwar	5	4
Ganesh	3	2
Nana's	1	0
Mangalwar	1	0
Sudaseo	2	0
	14	8
Total up to date	335	290

A man named Gangaram Mahadoo, oil seller, while being taken to the plague hospital died on the road and the body was taken back and handed over to the friends of the deceased for final disposal.

The total mortality from all causes during the 24 hours was 64.

The Subarban Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday show the following results :—

Imported	1
Local	0

Locality	Cases	Deaths
Plague Hospital	6	3
Total to date	203	165

—*Herald*.

SIND.

LAHORE, 1st March.

The experiment of seven days' quarantine at Sukkur against arrivals from Karachi has failed, as people book to stations short of Sukkur and rebook at stations this side of Sukker—a common practice—with the object of escaping the doctors at the railway inspection stations. Further local cases of plague have occurred at Sukkur, and it is feared that the disease has established itself there.

A case of local plague is reported at Rohri in Sind on the left bank of the Indus.

KARACHI, 1st March.

The cases up to noon on the 27th, were 35; on the 28th, 27; the deaths being 28 and 29 respectively. The totals up to date are 1,997 cases and 1,797 deaths. The Lyari still shows the highest death-rate, and the Mahomedans are the greatest sufferers. The epidemic, although recording a lower daily mortality than a few weeks ago, seems spread over more ground. There town shows 8 deaths daily, the Civil Hospital three and the Sadar in Woodburn Saeet one. Provision is made in the compound of the Civil Hospital for plage cases apart from the general hospital, the expenses being borne by Government. The commissioner visited the town and Lyari on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. Lawrence, I. C. S., who was inoculated, is progressing favourably.

The Parsees have been lent the old Cantonment Loch Hospital by Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, and they are converting it, with funds raised among themselves, into a Parsee plague hospital, for the segregation of cases in their community.

Surgeon-Captain Boradaile, who has arrived in Karachi, bringing with him some experience of the plague, suggests that two mat shed hospitals should be built in the Lyari, fully 300 yards from the nearest dwellings, and to the east of them, spaces for air and ventilation being allowed for in building. Separate hospitals should be provided for males and females with attendants, nurses, servants, hospital assistants, a trustworthy hospital assistant to live on the premises, and the hospitals should be visited twice daily by a medical officer; patients' bedding to be ultimately burnt, excreta to be buried in trenches.

The prices of all provisions are rising greatly. Bakers raise their rates from to-day. All the workers in bamboo and cane are said to be emigrating. The weather is very windy with hot days and cold nights.

A Parsee child died last night of plague in Keamari.

It is reported that projects for raising loans are being considered with a view to burning down Bombay and Karachi native towns.

EXAMINATION OF PLEADERS FROM NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Government on the 4th of February, published a resolution in the *Government Gazette* to the effect that "the native states candidates will no longer be examined under the rules published on the 12th October, 1888." It is for the Government to see whether the examination should be continued or not; but a previous notice of one year, at least, should be given to the candidates. Up to this time no qualification was required for it, i. e., for the examination of pleaders for the native states. It was formerly held at Rajkote in Kathiawar. The candidates, then appearing, had to answer the questions in Gujarati. But when the test was transferred to the High Court in 1888, only those candidates, who can answer the questions in English, were allowed to appear. The test was to be held on the 22nd of February in Bombay. But, on account of the bubonic fever, it has been postponed. The date fixed by the High Court to receive the applications from the candidates was the 1st of February, and the resolution was published on the 4th of that month. What would have been the effect of this resolution had the examination not been postponed? Does this postponement make any change as regards the present circumstances of the candidates who are to appear this time? I trust the Government will take these circumstances into consideration and give justice by continuing the examination this year.—Yours, &c.,

A CANDIDATE.

Bhownaggur, March 2.

On February 2nd the Earl of Selborne attended Mr. R. A. Yerburgh's annual meeting of his constituents at Chester Music Hall. The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies said he observed some anxiety was felt in the lobbies of the House of Commons as to the present position of affairs in South Africa. He wanted to say emphatically that while he could not say there was no cause for anxiety, yet he could say most truly if they were to exaggerate the extent of that anxiety they would be doing evil and not good. There had recently been, as Mr. Chamberlain said, a recrudescence of anxiety and vague rumours in South Africa, but it was but the mutterings and echo of the storm which had passed by. Our policy was to fulfil to the letter our honourable national obligations; and at the same time to maintain unflinchingly our national rights. They might take it as an absolute factor in the policy of Her Majesty's Government that no whittling away or diminution of rights of this country under the London Convention would ever be permitted. He most sincerely sympathised with the imprisoned members of the Reform Committee, and he could not conceive what object the Government of the South African Republic could have in keeping them in prison all these months after their colleagues had been let out; but we had no more right to insist on their release than they had to insist on the release of any two British subjects in France who had offended against the laws of France, and had been imprisoned under the laws of France.

FRANCE, furnishes one instance of a Government contract with co-operative workers for labour, the Government supplying the material. The official newspaper ("Le Journal Officiel") is printed by a group of associated compositors. The Government keeps in hand, as a guarantee for the due execution of the contract, the sum owing to the association in respect of two weeks' work and the manager must be approved by the Minister of the Interior. The whole of the paper and other materials supplied, with the exception of the wrappers for addresses and the gum and string required in connection with the distribution of the journal, which items were to be provided by the association, and the whole of the type and plant of every kind are to be provided by and at the expense of the Ministry of the Interior. The printing offices are also provided for the Society at the expense of the State. In the last new contract, however, the Government insisted on a clause giving to one of the officials of the Ministry of the Interior (known as the Director of the Journal Officiel) and to his subordinate officers, rights of supreme control in regard to the work carried out in the printing office. The superior employes can now be appointed only with the consent of this Director.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE presided at the ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon.

APPOINTMENT OF FOUR MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The first business before the Corporation was the appointment of four members of the Standing Committee in place of those who will retire on 1st April next, under the provisions of section 45 (2) of the Municipal Act III of 1888, viz., Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas.

For these four vacancies the following six councillors were proposed, and the results of the ballot being :—

1. The Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, 38 votes.
2. Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, 34 votes.
3. Dr. Bhalchandra, 33 votes.
4. Mr. K. M. Shroff, 30, votes a tie.
5. Mr. S. W. Roughton, 30 votes a tie.
6. Rao Bahadhur Dhakji Cassinath, 18 votes.

The President gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Shroff, and the following four gentlemen were declared duly elected :—The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. Bhalchandra Khrishna, and Mr. K. M. Shroff.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

On the motion of Mr R. H. Vincent, seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Nanabhay R. Ranina and A. Thompson were appointed auditors of Municipal accounts for the ensuing year.

AN EARLIER DAY FOR THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. K. N. Kabraji proposed "that in view of the earnest desire of the vast populations of this city and of the Presidency at large, to celebrate the approaching Diamond Jubilee of their August Sovereign Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, with befitting demonstrations of loyalty suitable to the grand historical occasion, the president be authorized to request his Excellency the Governor to be pleased to convey the humble prayer of this Corporation that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to fix a day earlier than the 20th of June 1897, for the purpose of public rejoicings in India, this day in June being unsuited for such purposes owing to its occurrence in the monsoon." He said that considering the fact that at present they had to deal with plague and famine, his proposal would be a change gay from grave.

Of late they had been surrounded by death, decease gloom and depression, and it was therefore desirable that the public mind should be diverted into a different channel. This would be done in celebrating the record year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, who was looked upon by the native population of India, with great and almost divine reverence with rejoicing and festivities, the same as they had in 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of her most gracious Majesty's reign. The Corporation should approach H. E. the Governor asking him to put himself in communication with her Majesty's Government to appoint a day earlier than 20th June, which would not be a suitable one for celebrating the occasion, as about that time they would be, if not, quite in the midst, in the beginning of monsoon, which was not a time for public entertainments.

The proposition not being seconded, fell through.

THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee the President be requested to address Government stating that having regard to the urgent necessity for the acquisition of the land at Chambore required for the disposal of town sweeping, the Corporation requested that Government would lease the same to the Municipality on the terms set forth in letter to the President from Mr. Under Secretary Jackson, dated 24th ultimo, Revenue Department. That in making this application the Corporation regretted very much that Government were prepared neither to sell outright the plot of land at Chambore, applied for by the Corporation, nor grant the same in perpetuual lease. He said that the Corporation unanimously adopted the report of the Committee on the town sweepings last January. The Committee strongly recommended the purchase of the land at Chimbur outright. It was a matter for regret that Government instead of meeting the Corporation in an important sanitary improvement in these days of plague have even very hard terms, and taking into consideration the urgency of the question, nolens volens, the Corporation must accept the terms. The original plot 2,407 acres was leased for fifty years at Rs. 5 per acre. Of these 64 acres had been reclaimad, yielding at present a revenua of Rs. 12,000 per annum, and leaving 187 acres to be yet reclaimed. The new plot applied for by the Corporation was 123 acres, while the Government were willing to lease to the Corporation on the same terms, 60 of the first lease 33 years are over, leaving 17 to be filled. The lease of the first plot was renewable for thirty years at such renewed rent as the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey might then determine. So that the Corporation would have the first plot for 47 years, and the second for 80 years on lease. The revenue derivable further would grow every year, so that in 1910 the Corporation would derive a revenue of Rs. 90,000 if the Government had agreed to sell the land outright. Besides this the Corporation got a perpetual lease this revenue would have a certain revenue. The Corporation had decided that incineration was out of the question, because of the cost and difficulty in carrying out the scheme early. Then there were sanitary objections on the part of several sanitary authorities to this scheme, and even if carried out the incinerated ashes as well as the non-incinerable sweepings would all the same have to be transported to Chimbur. The total initial expenditure on incineration was estimated at Rs. 7,80,940, and the annual working and maintaining charges as well as interest and sinking fund would come to Rs. 3,38,448. Whereas the total interest outlay for the transport of "kutchra" to Chimbur would be Rs. 6,37,186, and the annual expenditure &c., Rs. 1,78,421. Under these circumstances he would strongly recommend the Corporation to accept the terms offered by Government.

Mr. Vincent seconded the motion.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment to the effect that consideration of the matter be adjourned for a fortnight, and in the meantime the terms of the lease referred in the original motion be printed and circulated.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the amendment.

Veterinary Major Mills thought that the town-sweepings ought to be effectually burnt and destroyed by incinerators of a simple character. It was not right that sweepings and kutchra from houses and streets where plague-patients had died, should be transferred to another place in the town. The sweepings ought to be burnt on the spot, or as near as possible. The removal of disease germs from their original seat simply meant spreading of the disease. He had personal experience of incinerators, and he was in a position to say that it was the safest and most sanitary measure under the circumstances to adopt.

Mr. Bomanji Master suggested that the heaps of kutchra in the town should be burnt down at once.

The Municipal Commissioner, who was not properly heard at the reporters' tables, was understood to say that the opinion on sanitary experts was that it was better to transport kutchra and convey it beyond the limit of the town than to dispose of it by means of incinerators. If incinerators were to be brought into requisition it would take three years before they were put into working order. The matter did not admit of any further delay, and the Corporation would do well to carry Dr. Bhalchandra's proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi was in favour of the amendment.

Mr. George Cotton remarked that passing along the Flats he had seen some of the incinerators, and he could say that it was impossible and impracticable to dispose of the kutchra by means of incinerators. He trusted that the Corporation would not for a moment entertain the idea of incineration, which to all intents and purposes was a failure. Dr. Bahadurji supported the amendment.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla pointed out that the delay was caused by Government. The Corporation were ready to carry out the scheme determined upon by them But the Government put a spoke in the wheel by imposing certain terms in respect of the land which was a waste land, and which was perfectly useless to them. The Corporation must once more approach Government and urge upon them the necessity of modifying the terms to enable the Corporation to settle the question once for all.

Mr W. R. Hamilton saw that there were several kinds of incinerators, among them being Harrington and Garlick patent, being highly spoken of by Mr. Acworth, the late Municipal Commissioner, who had carefully watched the experiments made with it. The latter kind of incierator, not only burnt cutchra, but it even burned iron grating itself, the heat was so intense. Why should the Corporation throw away lakhs for the purchase or leasing the waste land belonging to the Government which would benefit none but Government? Where was the necessity of reclaiming the waste land which Government would one day step in and take possession of the same. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram was against the use of incinerators which were "playing havoc during the day and were a nuisance at night," but as Government did not wish to do justice and desired to behave like common landlord, there was no other alternative but to accept the original proposition.

Professor Muller remarked that the Corporation would save about Rs. 80,000, but the Government refusing to sell the land and the cost of the original outlay was thereby reduced from six to five lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Dikshit was in favour of deferring the matter for a fortnight as contemplated by the amendment.

Dr Bhalchandra in reply, said that the Corporation having by an unanimous resolution accept the principle of conveying their cutchra to Chambore or some such place and not to burn it by means of an incinerator, it was no use reopening the question once more. The amendment on being put to the vote was carried by a majority.

THE QUESTION OF MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND.

Mr. Cotton moved that the report of the Committee of the Corporation (which has already appeared in these columns) to consider the appropriation of accommodation in the new burial grounds for Mahomedans, Jews and Bene-Israel be approved and adopted. He said that as recommended by the Committee the disposal of the petition sent by the Mahomedans and referred to in the report be left to be dealt with by the Municipal Commissioner in conjunction with the Police Commissioner.

Mr. Vincent seconded the motion.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail moved an amendment to the effect that the Committee's report and the petition of the Mahomedans be considered separately.

Mr. Hasambhoy Visram seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kur, in the course of a few remarks said that the Committee had failed to perform their duty so far as they did not invite the Mahomedans to meet them. ("Oh! oh!")

Mr. Vincent, Mr. Cotton, Mr Cuffe, &c., said that the Committee was very anxious to see them, but they did not come.

Mr. Kur next said that the Commissioner did not do what he ought to have done according to law.

The Municipal Commissioner, referring to the section of the Act, said that, with regard to the closing of the Grant Road burial ground, he was already in possession of expert opinions of sanitary officers that it should be closed without further delay.

Mr. Ibrahim moved as an amendment that the sentence in the Committee's report, authorizing the Commissioner to deal with the petition, should be deleted.

Mr. Gulam Husein Aliana seconded the amendment.

Mr. Cotton pointed out the great desire felt by the members of the Committee to meet the Mahomedan deputation who, he said, declined to meet them. The reason for leaving the matter to the Commissioner was that things which could not be said at the Corporation meetings could be expressed during his interview with the Mahomedans. It would prevent an excited debate.

He then formally withdrew his motion in favour of the amendment which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 2nd March 1897 were published in yesterdays' *Bombay Government Gazette* for general information :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 1st, 4 feet 8 inches against 5 feet 3 inches same date last year. Rabi flourishing, but slightly damaged by drought in four talukas, frost in one taluka and locusts and blight in one taluka Kharif harvesting completed. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts. Locusts in Tatta and Kohistan talukas, causing no damage in the latter.

Shikarpur.—Rabi promises, but injury from frost in five talukas. Prices of staple food grains 13 seers. Other grains dear. Cattle healthy except in five talukas. Fodder scarce. Provisions scarce.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops in eight talukas flourishing and in four slightly affected by frost. Cattle in fair condition. Average selling prices of food-grains unchanged.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif threshing continues. Rabi flourishing. Sukkur Canal flowing. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy except in Jacobabad, Thul, and Kashmore talukas from lack of food grains fallen.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi flourishing. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. No change in average selling prices, wheat being 8 and bajri 12 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 27th Feb. 1897).—Reaping of wheat has commenced. Other rabi crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices steady but high—jowari 10 seers 40 tolas, bajri 10 seers, wheat 7 seers 40 tolas, and rice second sort 9 seers per rupee.

Pirm Mahals.—Reaping of wheat and gram progressing. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply and labour sufficient. Prices of foodgrains continue stationary.

Kaira—(For week ending 27th February 1897).—Standing rabi crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 9, rice 8, wheat 8 seers per rupee. Prices continue the same.

Broach.—Cotton picking and reaping of jowari, wheat, and chorasi in progress. Cotton crop is being spoilt by cold in Kanod, in villages and withering in parts in Bahara villages of Vagra Taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 27th February 1897).—Cotton picking in progress. Reaping of wheat in Mandvi Taluka continues. Outturn of wheat in Bardoli Taluka is estimated at 8 annas. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains steady as Olpad, Chorasi, Jalalpur, Bulsar, Pardi and Mandvi talukas. In Bardoli Taluka the price has fallen by 4 annas and in Chikhli it has risen by annas 2 per Bengal maund. Current rate of food-grain(juwar) at Olpad 10 seers 14 chhataks, chorasi 12 seers, Bardoli 10 seers 9 chhataks, Jalalpur 10 seers 8 chataks, Chikhli 10 seers, Bulsar 9 seers 15 chataks, Pardi 10 seers 7 chhataks and Mandvi 10 seers 11 chataks.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Total rainfall during season at Dhulia 23 inches 82 cents. Average fall in the district 24 inches 98 cents. Harvesting of kharif and reaping of rabi in progress. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Ploughing for the next season continues. Grass scanty. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition except in one taluka.

Nasik.—(For week ending 1st March 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Nasik 33 inches 24 cents. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the district. Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Collection of materials for rab in progress in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas. Rabi crops in bagayat lands are in good condition; those in jirayat have withered. Fodder scarce except in Dangi parts. No marked fluctuations in the prices of food-grains. Cattle healthy except in Niphad Taluka.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 24th and 1st, 2° cool on 26th and 27th, 3° cool on 25th, 4° cool on 28th and 1° warm on 2nd. Vapour in air decisive on 25th, excessive on 1st and normal on all other days. Abnormal wind from north-west on 24th, from north-north-west on 25th: wind normal from 26th to 2nd.

Thana.—Rab spreading in progress. Reaping of rabi crops in progress in Umbargaon Taluka. State of rabi crops fair in four talukas and indifferet elsewhere. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab collection and burning in progress. Rabi crops fair. Average price of rice 7 seers 70 tolas at Alibag. Price stationary elsewhere except in Karjat and Mahad; there it has risen by and 40 tolas respectively and in Khalapur where it has fellen by 1 seer and 8½ 30tolas. Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Summer crops partially withering for want of sufficient moisture. Slight rise in prices of food-grains in Venguria and Khed talukas and slight fall in Ratnagiri Taluka. Fodder supply scanty:

Ahmednagar,—No rain during week. Reaping and threshing of rabi crops continue. Late sown crops in jarayat lands withering in parts and dried in others. Fodder supply getting scarce. Many cattle dying. Average district price of jowari 10 seers 10 tolas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 27th February 1897.)—Total rainfall during season at Sholapur 15 inches 87 cents, Barsi 16 inches 12 cents, Madha 8 inches 68 cents, Karmala 10 inches 55 cents, Pundharpur 10 inches 90 cents, Sangola 8 inches 11 cents, and Malsiras 8 inches 52 cents; no rain during week. Reaping and harvesting of early sown rabi crops is in progress in some places, but the crops lately sown are withered Fodder quite insufficient, Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Barsi and Sangola and fall in Sholapur Taluka. Average price of jowari at Sholapur 12 seers 1 chhatak.

Satara.—No rain during week. Reaping operations almost completed in some talukas. Water supply scanty. Fodder scarce. Condition of cattle fair.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Reaping of rab crops along river banks almost completed. Every where prices of fodder same as last week. The state of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Water supply failing in Indi, Bijapur and Hungund talukas. Slight rise in the prices of food-grains in Indi and Bagalkot talukas. Prices stationary elsewhere.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Rabi standing crops withered in most places. Land being prepared for next season. Prices of staple food-grains at Belgaum; jowari 24, bajri 24, rice 18 seers per rupee. Prices slightly risen in Gokak. Water supplying failing in eastern talukas. Fodder supply scarce and very dear.

Dairwar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops fair except in Ron, Mundargi and Nargund talukas, where they have withered. Rabi harvest in progress. Price of jowari 13, seers 11 chataks the same as last week.

Kanara.—Late rice harvest commenced on coast. Cutting of sugarcane crops in progress and sowing of sugarcane for next season commenced on ghauts. Condition of agricultural stock good except in Haliyal Taluka.

Rajkot.—Reaping of wheat and pressing of sugarcane continue. Cultivation of soil in progress. Average price of bajri, jowari, wheat and gram 8 seers 70 tolas, 10 seers 20 tolas, 8 seers 60 tolas 9 seers 15 tolas per rupee, respectively. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan,—Weather warm. Public health general good. Cotton picking in progress. Bajri 9 and jowar 10 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health, agricultural stock and standing opium and other crops fair. Reaping of wheat commenced in Amreli Division. Scarcity of fodder felt in parts of Kadi Division. Prices of food-grains: bajri 17, wheat 17, rice superior 13, inferior 18 lbs. respectively per British rupee. No relief works in progress.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 4.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for one month to commence from the end of the ensuing High Court vacation is granted to the Hon'ble Mr Justice A Strachey, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr P S V FitzGerald to be Political Agent, Cutch, vice Lt Col W B Ferris; Major G E Hyde-Cates to be First Asst Political Agent Kathiawar, vice Mr P S V FitzGerald, continuing to act as Political Agent, Cutch; Mr L P Walsh, C I E to be Political Supt, Savantvadi; Major H M Abud to act as Political Supt, Savantvadi, during the absence on leave of Mr L P Walsh or pending further orders, Lieut Col F W Snell to be Second Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Major G E Hyde-Cates, but to continue to do duty in the Rajpipla State until further orders, Major G B O'Donnell, B A (Oxon), to be Second Asst Political Resident, Aden, vice Mr L P Walsh, continuing to do duty in Kathiawar; Capt H D Merewether to be Second in Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, continuing to do duty under the Political Resident Aden; Capt J Davies to be Third Asst Political Resident, Aden, vice Capt H D Merewether, continuing to do duty in Kathiawar; Lieut F W Wodehouse to be Fourth Asst Political Resident, Aden, vice Capt J Davies; Lieut H G Carnegy to be Fifth Asst Political Resident, Aden, vice Lieut F W Wodehouse, continuing to do duty in Kathiawar; Lieut H F Jacob to be Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Lieut H G Carnegy; Lieut J L Harrington to be Sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden, vice Lieut H F Jacob, continuing to act as Third Assit Political Resident, Aden; Lieut J W B Merewether to be Adjt, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, vice Lieut J L Harrington, continuing to do duty under the Political Resident, Aden and Lieut R S Pottinger to be Asst Political Supt and ex officio Supt of Police, Palanpur, continuing to do duty in Kathiawar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Captain S M C Schneider, retiring :—Lieut H F Jacob to be Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Capt S M C Schneider; Lieut J L Harrington to be Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Lieut H F Jacob, continuing to do duty under the Political Resident, Aden; Lieut J W B Merewether to be sixth Asst Political Resident Aden, vice Lieut J L Harrington continuing to act as Fourth Asst Political Resident, Aden; and Lieut R S Pottinger to be Adjt, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, vice Lieut J W B Merewether, continuing to do duty in Kathiawar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Capt S M C Schneider, retiring :—Capt J Davies to act as Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs pending further orders; Lieut H G Carnegy to Act as Third Asst Political Agent, Kathiwar, pending further orders: and Lieut R S Pottinger to act as Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bhadur Motilal Chunilal, City Magte, Surat, held charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Surat, in addition his to own duties, from the 27th Aug to the 4th Sept 1896, both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Heyland, on return to duty, to be Extra Asst Supt of Police, Khandesh.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Krishanaji Narayan Bhide, Joint Subordinate Judge at Malvan, to be Joint subordinate Judge at Rajapur from the 1st March 1897 until further orders.

Rao Saheb Hardasmal Udherdinomal, acting Mukhtyarkar taluka Kotri in the district of Karachi, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1892, to be a Magte of in the second class in that distr ct.

Azam Shankar Sadashiv Madlur, Special Civil officer on famine duty, the district of Belgaum, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Butterworth, I C S, to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, pending further orders.

Azam Ganesh Gopal Khare, Head Karkun, Taluka Nasik in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Mr W Heyland, Asst Supt of Police, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Azam Tulsidas Shamdas, acting Head Munshi, taluka Shahdadpur, and Azam Nalechango Lutifallah, acting Head Munshi, taluka Tando Allahyar in the district of Hyderabad, are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to the district be Mag

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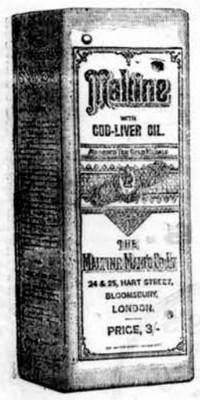

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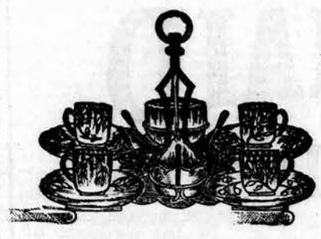

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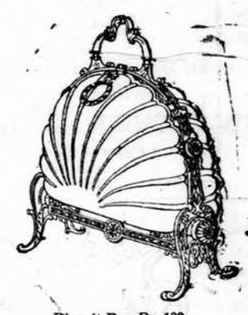

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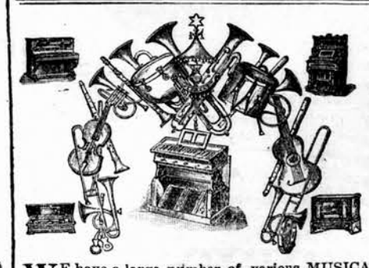

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